The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3204. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Adjustment of the Trent Difficulty.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Forts Craig and Stanton Recaptured.

FRIENDLY DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS.

Condition of Affairs in Mexico.

The Probable Ultimate Designs of Spain.

Effect of the Law to Retire Naval Officers.

Forty-nine Commodores Swept Overboard.

The Experiences of Congressman Ely as a Prisoner.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 27.

REPORTED ADJUSTMENT OF THE TRENT AFFAIR.

It is reported and generally credited that the *Trent* affair has been adjusted.

Mr. SEWARD gave a large dinner party this evening, at which were present Lord LYONS and other eminent diplomatists, and members of the Senate and House Committees on Federal Relations. This is a significant reunion, and needs no comment.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—THE DESIGNS OF SPAIN, ETC.

Mr. CORWIN has made no treaty with Mexico' and therefore there is nothing of the kind before the Senate. At the time the English Minister in Mexico' Sir CHARLES WYCK, was endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with the Mexican Government, Mr. CORWIN framed a treaty which proposed to pay, or guarantee to be paid, the interest on the English debt for five years. Mr. CORWIN was given to understand that this arrangement would be acceptable to both England and Mexico, but the Mexican Congress refused to ratify Sir CHARLES WYCK's treaty, and it was soon after ascertained that if it had been ratified by the Mexican Congress, it would not have been accepted by the British Government.

On the failure of Sir CHARLES WYCK's treaty before the Mexican Congress, Mr. CORWIN's treaty, having been predicated on the success of the English negotiations, fell through, and all attempts on the part of Mr. CORWIN to frame a treaty with Mexico ceased for the time being, and Mr. CORWIN forwarded the papers appertaining to his negotiations in Mexico to the State Department in Washington, with the request that he should be instructed as to his future course, in view of the momentous issue raised by the European coalition against Mexico.

The State Department not being willing to take the responsibility of advising in the matter, has laid the papers before the Senate. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is said to be averse to taking any action in the matter, and the allies will doubtless be allowed to carry out their schemes in Mexico with no obstacles, except such as may arise out of complications among themselves.

On the arrival of MIRAMON in New-York some days ago, he was telegraphed by the Spanish Minister to come here. MIRAMON came, and remained two days, when he returned to New-York and took passage in the Spanish steamer *Noe Daque*, which sailed from your port for Havana the 25th inst. The plan is for MIRAMON to return to Mexico to gather the fragments of the Church Party in Mexico, which shall cooperate with the Spanish forces, establish a Provisional Government with MIRAMON at the head, and then in due course of time the schemes of Spain for conquest and a monarchy, it is thought, will be fully carried out.

FAVORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

Judge ARNY has just arrived from New-Mexico, bringing dispatches from the National army officers in New-Mexico to the Government. He reports a strong Union feeling in the Territory.

Col. CANBY, in command of the Military Department of New-Mexico, has retaken Forts Cray and Stanton, on the Mesilla border, driving the Texans away, and was, at the latest dates, *en route* for Fort Fillmore, to dispossess the enemy there, that post having been traitorously surrendered by Col. LYNDE to an inferior force of Texans. Hence he intends marching into Arizona, to drive off the rebels. Having sufficient force there can be no doubt of his success.

The Indians for the greater part are peaceable and friendly to the Government.

Judge ARNY, on the way hither, passed on the Big Bend of the Arkansas the camps of the Confederate tribes of the plains, consisting of about 6,000 Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Cheyennes and Prairie Apaches. They desired him to say when he reached Washington, that they would fight for the Great Father, the defender of the Union.

Gov. CONNELLY has recommended to the Legislative Assembly the repeal of the slave code, enacted two years ago, and from the tone of public feeling an act for that purpose will be passed. KIT CARSON, now Colonel, is in command of a regiment of mounted Rangers, south of the Rio Grande, making his headquarters at Albuquerque. Judge ARNY has succeeded him as Indian agent, and is codperating with him, and using the Indians as scouts.

As the military force advances South, the secession troops retreat.

THE NEW DUTIES ON TEA, COFFEE, ETC.

The following notice has been sent to Collector BARNEY:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1861.

Collector of Customs, New-York:

You are hereby instructed to enforce the provisions of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, approved Dec. 24, 1861. This act goes into effect on the 25th inst., and applies to all goods of the above description in warehouse as well as current importations. A copy of the act will be sent you by mail. In the meantime you will be governed by the act as published in the newspapers.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The President has approved the bill to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

THE BILL FOR RETIRING NAVAL OFFICERS.

Congress passed a bill, now approved by the President, which retires from the navy all officers that have been in service forty-five years. This act sweeps overboard nearly every Commodore in the navy, as follows:

Shubrick,	Kearny,	Smith,
Stover,	Gregory,	McCauley,
Lavallette,	Aulick,	Stringham,
Mervine,	Crabbe,	Armstrong,
Breese,	Paulding,	Levy,
Ramsay,	Conover,	Long,
Inman,	McCluny,	Montgomery,
Stribling,	Sands,	Bell,
Jarvis,	Pendergrast,	Nicholson,
Hull,	Chauncey,	Kelly,
Gardner,	Farragut,	Wilson,
Dornin,	Glynn,	Rudd,
Ritchie,	McKean,	Mercer,
Lowndes,	Goldsborough,	Marston,
Adams,	Walker,	Pearson,
Nicholas,	Dupont,	Hudson,
	Pope.	

It is optional, however, with the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to put into active service such of the above retired officers as he may think the good of the service requires. It is understood that the President will immediately nominate the Flag-officers now in command of squadrons for continuous duty on their respective stations, to wit:

GOLDSBOROUGH, DUPONT,
MCKEAN, BELL.

There is quite a number of Surgeons, Paymasters and other officers who come under the provisions of this act.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. BETGE.

The Court-martial for the trial of Col. ROBERT J BETGE, Cameron Rifles, resumed its sitting to-day. He is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and there are twelve specifications, reciting that he stole by himself and through emissaries, a lot of furniture, four horses and two donkeys, the property of loyal citizens of Virginia; that he received money for appointing a sutler to his regiment; that he levied a monthly tax on his sutler, and that he undertook to defeat the trial of a Quartermaster charged with the larceny of four hundred pairs of shoes, by agreeing to keep away the witnesses for a consideration. JOS. L. BRADLEY, Esq., and Lieut. BABCOCK, are counsel for the accused. The witnesses examined were AMBROSE COX, Sr., and JOHN H. SWEENEY, owners of a portion of the property alleged to have been stolen, and LEOPOLD SELKNER, sutler in Col. BETGE's Regiment. The only testimony elicited, apparently bearing on the specifications, was that of JOHN H. SWEENEY, who stated that two horses were stolen from him, which he traced to Col. BETGE's stables; that afterward Col. BETGE sent one of the horses back to him, and that he discovered the other in Washington, in possession of a sutler named MENTZEL, who said that he bought it of the accused. The trial will be resumed to-morrow.

HURD, THE VERACIOUS HISTORIAN.

The veracious historian, SAMUEL D. HURD, Second Lieutenant in Company C, of the Second Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and who sold several of the New-York papers with a report of the escape of Col. CORCORAN and himself from the Charleston jail, turns out to be a complete humbug, and was probably never in Charleston in his life. He recently spent two weeks in the Union Hospital at Georgetown, where he made his appearance in a most filthy and disgusting condition. He there pretended to have lost his leg at the battle of Bull Run, and told many preposterous and contradictory stories about his adventures. His artificial leg is a very fine apparatus, and the skillful manner in which he uses it indicates a practice long anterior to Bull Run. When he went to the hospital, he said he had just been to New-York after the leg, and that his brother had bought it for him at the cost of a hundred dollars. He was asked why his brother did not get him some clean clothes, if he was able to spend money so freely for him. Being unable to give a consistent answer, he had to resort to subterfuge. His behavior at the hospital was insolent and he was even rude to one of the ladies in attendance, who had been most kind in helping to free him from filth and vermin.

THE RETURN OF COGRESSMAN ELY.

Hon. ALFRED ELY arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, from Baltimore, and proceeded at once to Willard's, where he was immediately recognized and warmly welcomed by a large number of friends. His robust appearance would hardly indicate that he had been five months a prisoner of war. After a half hour of hearty hand-shaking, he retired to his room at Willard's, accompanied by his brother and Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN.

The following statement of facts I have gathered from Mr. ELY. And first, it will be gratifying to know, that during his whole period of imprisonment, Mr. ELY has never experienced a desponding moment; that he has been in the best of health, and his buoyancy of spirits has so sustained him that he now returns with his usual vigor, and ready to resume the active duties of his position. The particulars of Mr ELY's capture have never been fully known, and he states them as follows:

He was captured by a South Carolina company of infantry, about 5 o'clock P. M. of the day of battle. He had stopped at a blacksmith's shop to have his carriage mended, and after that, waited awhile for Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, who had gone out with him. While waiting he walked down towards a ravine, in which he saw a company of National troops skulking or in ambush, but as he approached them, they receded, and just as Mr. ELY paused, to return to his carriage, a spent musket ball struck the earth near him. He stepped behind a large tree near by to be out of danger, and continued his observations. In a moment a cannon ball went crashing through the branches of the tree, and seemed to be felling the whole top upon him. By the time he recovered from this surprise, a company of soldiers, accompanied by two well-dressed officers, emerged from the woods near by.

On perceiving Mr. ELY, the two officers advanced and demanded his name. He answered, "Mr. ELY, of New-York." The question followed, "Do you hold any civil office in the Government?" For the first time Mr. ELY said he felt he was in trouble. He replied that he was a Member of Congress, and there upon one of the officers clapped his hand upon him and declared him a prisoner, but assured him he should be treated with every consideration. They took him to their Colonel, and introduced him formally as "Hon. Mr. ELY, Member of Congress from New-York." Instantly the Colonel drew a pistol, cocked it and leveled it at Mr. ELY's head, not two paces distant, and said, "You d—d rascal, I'll blow your brains out." The two officers who had arrested Mr. ELY instantly threw themselves upon the Colonel, forced his pistol back, and persuaded him away. They then apologized to Mr. ELY, saying they were ashamed of their Colonel, who was excited by drinking. This officer was Col. CASH, and the officer who arrested Mr. ELY was Capt. MULLINS.

Mr. ELY was put with a large herd of prisoners, and all were started to Manassas. It was a march of seven weary miles, and the prisoners suffered tortures from the dust, heat and thirst. At Manassas, which they reached at 9 o'clock P. M., they were driven into an open space, surrounded thickly by guards, and all began to fall on the ground, then wet with a fast falling rain, to seek rest and sleep. While Mr. ELY was preparing for a similar movement, an officer rode into the yard and called aloud to know if "Mr. ELY, of New-York, was present." Mr. ELY thought his time had come now to be shot. Nevertheless, he answered the call, and was told that Gen. BEAUREGARD required him to come to his headquarters. He followed the officer and reached the log house surrounded by a verandah, on the porch of which, with a single candle burning on it, was a table, and around the table sat JEFF. DAVIS, BEAUREGARD, EXTRA BILLY SMITH, POSCHER MILES, and other rebel officers, apparently reckoning up the result of the day's battle.

POSCHER MILES approached Mr. ELY, and expressed regret at his situation, but in a moment changed his tone, remarking that he had no opinion of Congressmen who would come to aid an army in invading a State. Mr. ELY was sent off to sleep in a barn, where he found the captured National officers.

The next day they were all started to Richmond. The morning after their arrival there, Messrs. BOCOCK and PRYOR, of Virginia, and KEITT and BOYCE, of South Carolina, called upon Mr. ELY, and stated that they should use their influence to secure his release. They made an application for this purpose to JEFF. DAVIS, who called a meeting of his Cabinet, and the result was a consultation of several hours. The Cabinet generally favored Mr. ELY's release, but DAVIS, BENJAMIN, and HUNTER, were opposed to it, on grounds of public policy, and WALKER, the Secretary of War, sent an elaborate communication stating that the Cabinet had come to the conclusion to deny the application.

Mr. ELY's arrival was announced by the Richmond papers and the whole press of the South, by which he sson became notorious. Visitors came to see him by hundreds, and it was not unfrequently the case that he had forty in his room at a time. Among them were BRECKINRIDGE, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and Ex-Minister PRESTON, who expressed the opinion that his being held in custody was an outrage. The Governors and Episcopal Bishops of most of the rebel States were also visitors. In fact, they came to him from all parts of JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. Boquets were sent him almost daily, and sometimes not less than a dozen a day. His meals, too, nicely prepared, were sent him by the families of citizens. In his conversations politics were rarely alluded to, except he himself introduced the subject, when there was a free interchange of opinion.

The position of our hostages at Richmond is painful. Seven of them are confined in a room about twelve by fifteen feet, in the Richmond jail, having two small windows, which admit but little light. They are permitted to see no person but the jailor and the negro who waits upon them, and are only permitted to leave their cells thirty minutes in the morning, and the same time in the afternoon, to walk in the narrow promenade between the jail building and the interwall. Their food consists of jail fair, sobby corn bread and boiled beef, and they are not permitted to have anything better even though they purchased it. When Mr. ELY was released he went in company with Mr. FAULKNER to the jail, and the two were granted the favor of an interview with the unfortunate officers. Mr. FAULKNER expressed his surprise at this rigor, and he stated that such was not the treatment that the privateers received in New-York and Philadelphia; that though they were held for capital crimes, they were allowed to receive visitors and to have all the comforts compatible with their safe custody. Mr. ELY thinks that based upon this last statement by Mr. FAULKNER, the rebel authorities will lessen the severity of their treatment.

Of the reckless and outrageous conduct of the rebel guards Mr. ELY speaks in terms of the utmost censure. He states that the prisoners had not been in the tobacco warehouse fifteen minutes before a bullet was fired into the window of one of our prisoners who had ventured to put his head outside, and that in this way seven men had been wantonly killed. This conduct met with severe censure from all who were aware of the facts, but he was not apprised that any action had been taken to punish the offenders by the rebel authorities.

A few days before his release, Mr. ELY was again visited by Messrs. BOCOCK and BOYCE, who stated that they intended to use their efforts to get him exchanged for Mr. FAULKNER. The following day he was announced in a Richmond paper that Mr. FAULKNER had been released on his parole for thirty days, on condition that he should proceed to Richmond and procure in exchange for himself Mr. ELY, or in the event of failing, to return to Fort Warren. He could hardly credit this, as he thought had it been the fact, BOCOCK and BOYCE would have been aware of it; but as each additional day's intelligence announced the progress of Mr. FAULKNER, he became convinced that his release was near at hand.

Mr. FAULKNER was received in Richmond with a perfect ovation, thirty thousand people being out. The following day Mr. FAULKNER called upon Mr ELY, and they had a pleasant interview, and having both been prisoners, they could well appreciate their mutual position in the past. He announced that he had an interview with JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet, and he was happy to state that they had decided upon his release. The following day Gen. WINDER came to the prison, and with much formality and dignity entered the room, and in the presence of Mr. ELY's fellow-prisoners presented him with his release, and announced to him that he was a free man, and that he should be happy to see him at his own house. After the interchange of a few pleasant words Gen. WINDER left.

A meeting of the Prison Association, of which Mr. ELY was the President, was at once convened, and Mr. ELY made a farewell address of nearly an hour in length. In it he rehearsed many of the incidents of the history in which they had borne a part, and that, notwithstanding their confinement, they had succeeded in making their hours pass cheerfully by, and he was gratified to announce that, though there was so much in the separation from their families and friends, in the want of common comforts, and the annoyances they suffered, to irritate them, there had never yet been the slightest difficulty during their whole five months' imprisonment.

The deepest emotions were visible on the countenances of all of the members present, and nearly all were affected to tears. They parted with their President amid mingled feelings of joy at his deliverance and regret at his departure.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. FAULKNER again called at the prison with Gov. LETCHER's carriage, and they proceeded to the Governor's mansion, where they dined together, and parted with a mutual expression of personal good feeling. Mr. ELY proceeded to Norfolk by railroad, being everywhere regarded with great interest, and thence reached Fortress Monroe and Baltimore.

Mr. ELY has not the slightest doubt of an extended and deep Union feeling in Richmond, and says if a National army were within ten miles of Richmond the National flag would be hung from hundreds of windows in the rebel capital. Nevertheless, an utter reign of terror prevails, and no public expression can be given.

Mr. ELY brings a list with him of 2,700 Union prisoners held in the South, whose release he will labor to procure.

COTTON IN THE FREE STATES.

I understand that Gen. BANKS has called the attention of Government to the merits of Southern Illinois as a cotton field. It appears that the entire country south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, is adapted to the cultivation of the fibre; and that formerly nearly the whole population was engaged in its production. Old cotton gins and presses still exist on the older plantations. The area thus available is said to be about 5,000,000 of acres. The cotton is represented to be similar in kind and staple to that grown in Tennessee. The subject has been taken up with much animation by Mr. SEWARD, and other members of the Cabinet; and it is understood that abundant supplies of cotton-seed will be sent out to Illinois from the Patent Office, in order to enable the farmers to reëstablish the cultivation. At the present prices of the raw material the experiment will be highly profitable.

PASSING THE REBEL BATTERIES.

The *North Carolina*, loaded with forage, consigned to Col. INGALL, of the Quartermaster's Department of Alexandria, arrived at Liverpool Point to-day from New-York, in a leaky condition. She, in connection with a number of others, are expected to pass the rebel batteries higherward to-night.

The steamboat *Talacca*, Capt. H. S. BRIGHT, arrived here yesterday from Philadelphia, having passed the blockade without a shot fired at her. She is intended for the new Government ferry at Georgetown, and will probably commence her trips Monday next, the slips and ferry wharves being nearly completed. This is one of the greatest improvements made by the Government, and will greatly facilitate the transportation of the heavy army wagons which are constantly passing between this city and Virginia, and will relieve the Long Bridge from the pressure of teams which have heretofore been forced upon it.

NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday, greatly fears that the United States will surrender Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to British authority. It adds, "that the United States will submit to a shame yet unrecorded in the annals of the history of any nation rather than disturb their infernal purpose to grind into the earth the liberties of the South. By the abject submission demanded the United States may avert, but only for a while, a war with Great Britain."

The *Examiner* says that a fleet is now the most *exigent desideratum* with the South, and censures the Confederate Government and the officers of the Navy for their singular torpidity in all matters pertaining to ships during the whole progress of the war.

The *Examiner* contains copious extracts from Northern papers up to the 22d inst.

The general appropriation bill approved by President DAVIS appropriates for the army about $60,000,000, and for the navy about $4,000,000.

A naturalization law has passed the Confederate Congress, which extends its provisions to all persons not citizens of one of the Confederate States who are engaged in the naval service of the Confederacy during the war.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of the 24th inst. says that gold sold there, on the 23d, at 25 per cent. premium, which is a decline of 1½ per cent. on former prices. Some days ago it sold at 40 per cent. premium.

A VISIT TO THE PENSACOLA.

President LINCOLN, accompanied by Capt. DAHLGREN, visited the *Pensacola* to-day on her trial trip.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Cols. MEAGHER and ASBOTH have been nominated to the Senate as Brigadier-Generals.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived here from Western Virginia to-day.

COMMISSIONERS AT THE CAMPS.

The President has approved the bill providing for the appointment of three Commissioners from each State to visit the camps, to receive and forward to the friends and families of soldiers the latter's allotments of pay.

THE DEFENCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

A Committeee of the Philadelphia City Councils arrived here to-day, and visited the Navy and War Departments, on business connected with the defence of that city.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Capt. POWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen MARTINDALE, was seriously injured on Wednesday while riding through the woods in the neighborhood of Falls Church. He was thrown from his horse by coming in contact with the limb of a tree, and laid insensible several hours. He is in a fair way of recovery.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Great Quantity of Clothing Gone to the National Prisoners—Arrival of the Keystone State with Small-pox on Board, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 26, *via* BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.

A flag of truce took an immense quantity of clothing to Norfolk this afternoon, destined for the National prisoners at Richmond, New-Orleans and elsewhere.

The gunboat *Keystone State* arrived here this afternoon from Bermuda. She has two cases of small-pox on board. She will remain at Quarantine.

The *Keystone State* has been in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*, but has not seen her. She brings no news.

The brig *Empire*, from Boston *via* Newport, arrived here this afternoon. She has an assorted cargo of apples, preserved meats, and such articles, destined for Port Royal.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Only Fifteen Hundred Rebels at Cumberland Gap—Reported Skirmish in Perry County, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 27.

A letter to the *Democrat* from Loodon, Ky., says that there are only 1,500 rebels at Cumberland Gap, under Col. RAINS. They have sent their sick to Knoxville, and their tickets extend to five miles this side of the Gap.

We have no news from Somerset to-day.

A Mr. DUFF, who has just arrived, reports that there was a fight on Tuesday night at JOSEPH CORSON's House, in Perry County, between 118 rebels and 47 Union men. The rebels were completely routed with 16 wounded, and the National loss nothing. Rebels are prowling through Perry, Letcher, and Boethell counties, robbing and swearing Union men to support the Southern Confederacy.

ONE OF THE INMATES OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

J. W. ZACHARIE, one of the rebel agents captured on board a British schooner, and at present confined in Fort Lafayette, is one of the wealthiest merchants of New-Orleans. His warehouse in that city, located on Custom-House-street, will be remembered by many of our shipmasters as an immense establishment. Mr. ZACHARIE has three children, a daughter aged about 19, and two sons, now in the hardware business on New-Levee-street. His appearance is somewhat repulsive, on account of a certain amount of hauteur, which, however, he will probably lose before the United States is ready to part with him. His correspondents in this City included some of our heaviest Broad and South-street houses. With Mexico his business was immense, he chartering every year hundreds of coasters for the trade. Great efforts will no doubt be made to obtain his release

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

This fine regiment, now at Poolesville, Md., has been in active service nearly nine months, and took part in the battles of Bull Run and Edwards' Ferry, under its present commander, Col. TOMPKINS. A few first-class men will be accepted in Company G., Capt. CLINTON BERRY. Lieuts. WM. T. WORRALL and BENJ. C. MACY, (late of the Sheppard Rifles,) are recruiting for Company G.

The Europa at Halifax—The Persia and Australasian.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 27.

The *Europa* arrived at 5 o'clock and sailed at 7 A. M. MASON and SLIDELL were not on board. Weather clear.

The *Persia* reached Bic yesterday.

The *Australasian* attempted to go up the St. Lawrence, but came back here on account of ice. She will not land any troops, but will sail for New-Brunswick to-day.

The Sixty-second Regiment will be sent to St. John in the *Delta* to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Confirmation of the Report of Price's Retreat.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON HIS ROUTE.

He is Last Heard from at Springfield.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Friday, Dec. 27.

A prisoner who escaped from the rebel camp at Hermanville last Saturday, reports that when the news that Gen. POPE's cavalry had driven in Gen. RAINS' pickets at Johnson, was received by Gen. PRICE's army, the greatest confusion pervaded the rebel camp. The cavalry, artillery, infantry, and raw, ragged, unarmed recruits were mixed up in inextricable confusion, and many hours elapsed before anything like order was restored.

The retreat of the whole army commenced as soon afterward as possible, and so fearful were they of pursuit, that they burned bridges and placed every obstruction in the way of the fancied pursuit. Even the celebrated bridge built by Gen. FREMONT across the Osage at Warsaw, was not spared by the flying rebels. It is reported that one regiment was left on the Osage as rear guard, and that several small bodies are scattered through the counties about Warrensburgh, collecting supplies. A cavalry force has been out in pursuit of them, but our horses are so worn and weary by other long forced marches that there is little prospect of capturing these rebel bands.

The last report from PRICE is, that he passed through Springfield *en route* to Arkansas, and it is pretty certain that he will not attempt to return this Winter.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE RESULTS ACHIEVED DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Dec. 27.

The following *resumé* of the recent military operations in Missouri is obtained from a reliable source:

Within the last two weeks the Union army has captured 2,500 rebels, including about 70 commissioned officers, 1,200 horses and mules, 1,100 stand of arms, 2 tons of powder, 100 wagons, and an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipage.

A large foundry at Lexington, used by the rebels for casting cannon, shot and shells, and most of the rebel craft on the Missouri, including ferry-boats have been destroyed or captured.

A pretty clean sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and Gen. PRICE, cut off from all supplies and recruits from North Missouri, is in full retreat for Arkansas with his whole army, having passed through Springfield Monday last.

Our loss in accomplishing these important results did not exceed 100 killed and wounded. These are the points of brilliant strategical combination of Gen. HALLECK, which have been so ably executed by Gens. POPE, PRENTICE and MCKEON, and Cols. JEFF. C. DAVIS, of Fort Sumter fame, and FRED. STEELE, of the Eleventh Regular Infantry, and the brave officers and soldiers of our army, regulars and volunteers.

Gen. PRICE's designs to stir up rebellion in North Missouri, and simultaneously burn all railroad bridges, stations, and rolling stock on the 20th of this month, in accordance with a plan promulgated from the rebel camp, have been foiled to a great extent in their plans by the energy of Gen. HALLECK, and activity of our forces, which are kept in constant motion, notwithstanding the severity of the weather.

The damage done to the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has been greatly exaggerated. Repairs are being rapidly made, and both the North Missouri Railroad and telegraph wire will be in working order to Wellsville to-night.

Ten bridge-burners have already been shot, and fifty are in close confinement, to be summarily dealt with under Gen. HALLECK's stringent orders.

It is confidently expected that our moving columns will as effectually, in a few days, break up bridge-burning in North Missouri, as the rebellion has been crushed south of the river. No mercy will be shown the scoundrels.

Gen. HALLECK's emphatic orders with reference to all bridge-burners are to shoot down every one making the attempt.

Maj. GLOVER has just returned from a scout in Camden County, with ten wagon-loads of subsistence, a rebel Captain and 13 men, who left PRICE's army since his retreat commenced.

Gen. POPE's official report of his expedition in Central Missouri has been received, but contains nothing important which has not previously been reported.

SLAVES RELEASED FROM PRISON.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 27.

In accordance with orders from Gen. HALLECK, the Provost-Marshal-General directs that the sixteen slaves now confined in the County Jail, and advertised for sale under the State statute, be released from prison and placed under the control of the Chief Quartermaster of this Department, for labor, till further orders, the said slaves being the property of rebels, and having been used for insurrectionary purpose

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

Meeting in Montreal to Organize an Irish Battalion for the British Service—Exciting Times.

A public meeting of Irishmen was held on Monday evening, in Nordheimers' Music Hall, Montreal, to take steps for the organization of an Irish Battalion.

The hall was well filled. On the motion of Mr. MCGEE, M. P. P., MARCUS DOHERTY, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, took the Chair.

The Chairman, on rising, said: Fellow-Citizens, I have very great pleasure in responding to the call that I should take the Chair on this occasion. [Hisses and cries of order.] This meeting has been called in accordance with an advertisement which appeared in the newspapers of this morning, headed, "Irishmen, Rally!"

A VOICE—To defend the flag of England. [Cries of order.]

The men who called this meeting felt that it was their duty to do so. There is not one of them military men; not a single man of them, probably, ever dreamed of being a commissioned officer.

A VOICE—You want to be Colonel yourself, do you? [Laughter.]

This is a meeting for the simple purpose of laying the question before you. We may have peace and we may have war; and if we have war have we no duties to perform, no position in the community, nothing worth defending? Though all of us may not have been born here, is not this the land of our adoption?

A VOICE—Is it the land of our fathers? [Great uproar, and cries of "Put him out."]

There is the prospect of an aggressive foreign war, and it is for you to say what steps you will take. I think we should have one object of paramount importance, and that is to correct an error, a very serious error that prevails on the other side of the line 45, more particularly with reference to my own fellow-countrymen. You are aware that the impression there prevails that we here in Canada are in bondage to a certain extent. I am desirous that my fellow-countrymen should know on the other side of the lines, and should perfectly understand that, as far as I am concerned, and those with whom I am connected, that we are perfectly satisfied with our social, political and religious connection. [Cheers.] I am satisfied, and so are you, there is no place in the universe where our countrymen can expect to settle with better hopes and encouragement—no place where they can enjoy all that is worth living for—no place, I say, to be compared to Canada.

A VOICE—You may thank the United States for that. [Cheers.]

I know, you know, we all know, that the United States, with all their boasted advantages, is not the best place for Irishmen. [Loud cheering, groaning and hisses; cries of "MCGEE, MCGEE."] I know, and my conscience tells me, that there is no country in the world preferable for liberty, civil religious and political, to Canada.

A VOICE—Sit down. [Cries of "Order," and loud calls for Mr. MCGEE.]

Mr. MCGEE, on coming forward, said: Gentlemen, if there are any persons in this Hall desirous of expressing their opinion, let them hear me out, and when I have finished, I will hear them out. [Cheers.] But before I commence to lay before you the reasons that have called us together, I must protest against—[Great confusion, yelling, groans and hisses.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the United States. [Loud cheering.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. [Tremendous cheering.]

I shall make my speech to the reporters, if you don't want to hear it. [Mr. MCGEE here read the first resolution.] In moving this resolution, I do not believe there is one in the hall so far forgetful of what is due to himself, to ourselves, and the community in which he lives, as to pronounce, unheard, on the proposition now read. We in Canada, and the people of Canada, will meet this crisis courageously. We will invade no man's home, and we will permit no man to invade ours. [Cheers.] The people of Canada will advance not one step beyond their frontier to wreak vengeance on a kindred people, but they will allow no man nor body of men to cross their frontier. The only brother I have is a captain in the Federal army, and if he—

A VOICE—Three cheers for him.

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for Col. CORCORAN. [Great cheering, groaning and confusion.]

We now forewarn those on the other side that we want no such people here, nor do we want their institutions. We want the people beyond our borders to be forewarned that we have ample self-government, a magistracy that even they themselves wish they had the like of. [Cheers and groans.] And thus forewarned, let them understand that whoever comes here to invade us will meet the fate of a foe. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the Sixty-ninth and Col. CORCORAN. [Great cheering and uproar.]

I am not discomposed by sounds like these—I am too old a hand for that; but if this meeting has come here with the same intention as I have—[cries of "oh! oh!" and uproar]—to consider seriously our circumstances, they may have no cause for future regret. Now, what are the facts on which we found this resolution? The people of the Province of Canada number, by the last census, over two millions and a half. There are eight hundred thousand whose language is French, and whose religion is almost invariably Roman Catholic. There are three hundred thousand, or thereabouts, natives of Ireland, who, for the most part also, are Roman Catholic. There are a few thousand Germans—thirty thousand perhaps—and the rest of the population is British, English and Scotch. This people have within themselves all the powers of self-government that any country in the past or present ever possessed. Then we have the Imperial connection, which any thinking man must highly prize—for this Imperial connection is the indorser on the back of the Provincial note which gives it currency in the money market of the world, and which also gives success to all our [illegible]. What good could the United States [illegible] do that would compensate for all this? I, for one, do not know.

A VOICE—Three cheers for 1848. [Great uproar.]

I am one of the few public men in [illegible] who [illegible] principles of the United States, when [illegible] attacked. I have defended them when no other man would peril his popularity to do so during the last twelve months. Now, gentlemen, if we [illegible] war, which I most humbly pray God in His mercy may avert from this land, it shall not go forth to the Province of Canada or to the world, that [illegible] Scotchman is arming to defend his home, and the Englishman, the Frenchman and the German are doing likewise, when every man is ready to [illegible] adopted country, the Irishman alone—[[illegible] rushion and cries of "Put them out," uproar, [illegible] yells and hisses—in which the remainder of [illegible] sentence was drowned.] There is one shame [illegible] which no moralist considers unjustifiable, [illegible] men in defence of their own homes. There [illegible] lands of thousands of the broad acres of [illegible] hundreds of thousands of pounds, repre[illegible] aggregate wealth of the Irish inhabitants [illegible] Province and city; there are very few [illegible] among us, very few colossal fortunes, but [illegible] large number of small proprietors.

A VOICE—You will get a commission. [Laughter.]

There is no one land, since the Irish [illegible] place in history, where the Irish name and [illegible] as much respected as in Canada. There are [illegible] millions of people in the Northern States, with [illegible] army, an army and treasury; and in order to [illegible] Great Britain, they come to apply the torch [illegible] wood-trees of Canada, and sink our nation in the [illegible] of assacre. [Cheers.] What have we done [illegible] on the other side of the lines that, so soon [illegible] have a national quarrel, they begin to threaten [illegible]

A VOICE—We know you, MCGEE. [Uproar.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for MEAGHER.

Let me tell you that that card will fail, and [illegible] who play it will fail also. [Groans and yelling.]

A VOICE—The Stars and Stripes will rule [illegible] are dead. [Cheers.]

The North has sixteen Southern States already [illegible] their hands, and they want to fix their small [illegible] military quarrel on the greatest naval and [illegible] power on the globe. But the people of [illegible] strong in the unity of race and creed, strong [illegible] attachment to their own free Canadian Constitution, and the Imperial connection which insures [illegible] for it, the people of Canada will go through [illegible] victoriously. [Tremendous cheering, continued [illegible].]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the men of Dublin and '98. [Uproar.]

Those who are not ready to cast in [illegible] with Canada, Canada will spue them out, [cheers and groans,] and instead of missing, she can spare [illegible] false traitors, and feel that she is better without them. [Great yelling and confusion.] The man who will not defend the country does not deserve to be harbored for a single night in it. [Cheers and groans.]

A VOICE—GEORGE BROWN wants to give up Canada to the United States.

MR. MCGEE—Don't be afraid of GEORGE BROWN; he ought to be a friend of yours, if he is in favor of annexation.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. DONNELLY. It passed amid the greatest confusion and vociferations of all kinds, cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. DALY then came forward. He was received with cries of "Sit down," "Shut up," and mingled cheers, hisses, yells and groans. He delivered a long and very dull speech, urging Irishmen to fight for England, which were continually interrupted by groans, yells and cheers.

Dr. HINGSTON came forward. The speaker said that according to the last census there were 100,000 people in Montreal, of whom one-fourth were Irish. There was at least one fighting man out of twenty-five of the population, so the Irish here could raise 5,000 fighting men. It was proposed to organize a regiment for the defence of the country.

A VOICE—This is not our country—we have none.

We must defend our country, and though many of you claim Ireland for your country, many of you were born in Canada. You live here, rear your children here, earn a livelihood here, and breathe the air of Canada.

A VOICE—We do not. [Great hooting and yelling.]

This battalion is not to be organized to invade, but to defend; and by taking immediate steps we may prevent the invasion of our territory.

A VOICE—We are not afraid. [Laughter and cheers.]

The men on the other side are armed and prepared for us. [Cheers and counter cheers.] Well, I must say that I would rather attend the sick than address a meeting. [Laughter.]

Dr. HINGSTON, who could scarcely be heard from the beginning on account of the continual noise, here retired.

The chairman came forward to solicit silence for the next speaker, but the uproar seemed to gather in strength; and Mr. MCGEE, who rose on his feet, was unable to put in a word.

Mr. THOS. MACKADAY here approached the edge of the platform to propose the third resolution. His rising from the seat was the signal for an outburst of tremendous yelling, hooting, groaning and cheering, which increased every minute. In vain the gentleman tried to get a hearing; his voice was completely drowned and could not be heard, except in one or two broken sentences.

The Chairman having put the resolution, it was adopted amid cheers.

Some one in the audience then called for three cheers for THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER and the Irish Brigade. The cheers were given by the noisy part of the meeting.

The meeting, which was one of the most unruly and obstinate we have seen for many years, then separated.

A Correction.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 24.

We were in error yesterday in one point. The withdrawal of Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN from the business firm of E. D. MORGAN & Co. was voluntary. There was no disagreement, as we assumed, between the members of the firm. Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN chose to withdraw in time, and his sub

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Important Extracts from Our English Files.

The Anti-War Party Asserting Itself in England.

Arbitration Demanded as a Preventive of War.

What is Asked by Great Britain, and What Answer is Expected.

The screw-steamer *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool at 2 P. M., on the 11th inst., and from Queenstown on the 12th, arrived here last evening.

An abstract of her advices was forwarded, and later accounts have been since received by the *Niagara*.

The proposition of the Peace Society that the question of redress for the *Trent* outrage should be referred to arbitration has found little favor in the city.

The *Times* City Article remarks that the civilized world, having pronounced upon the law of the case, there is nothing that the arbitrators could discuss.

The South American, Col. LEMAT, who escaped the search of the *Trent*, is for the moment the hero of Paris. All sorts of anecdotes are current about him. It is said that he has brought over safe all the money furnished by the Confederate Government to its Commissioners. He was to have seen Prince NAPOLEON, and is reported to be going to Compiègne. He is commissioned by his Government to buy ships and arms wherever he can find them. It is called to mind that he was in Paris five or six months ago, when he set up a manufactory of ten-barreled revolvers. He was formerly Secretary to President BUCHANAN.

Mr. BOURCICAULT, in an advertisement, acknowledges the "hourly receipt" of many letters, entreating that the termination of "The Octoroon" should be modified, and the slave heroine saved from an unhappy end. He cannot, he says, "resist the kind feeling expressed throughout this correspondence, nor refuse compliance with a request so easily granted. A new last act of the drama, composed by the public and edited by the author, will be represented. He trusts the audience will accept it as a very grateful tribute to their judgment and taste, which he should be the last to dispute."

Archbishop HUGHES preached in the Church of St Roch on the afternoon of the 8th inst. The attendance, says the correspondent of the *Globe*, was mainly swelled into a concourse by the chance of some allusion to what is uppermost, nor was it difficult to note in the crowd the anxious physiognomies of transatlantic hearers. Nothing, however, fell from the pulpit of St. Roch, and the prelate evinced in that particular, as well as in the tone and delivery of his discourse, tact and ability.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

The Peace Reaction in England.

AMELIORATED TONE OF THE PRESS.

From the London News.

At the Conference at Paris, in 1856, the British Plenipotentiary raised a discussion respecting the best means of terminating the differences that arise from time to time between the Powers, and are capable of becoming causes of war. The Ministers of France and Russia, and, indeed, of all the States represented, strongly supported the reasons set forth by one of the representatives of England, in favor of the substitution of international arbitration in the first instance [illegible] ready resort to war. Lord PALMERSTON was then at the head of the Administration of [illegible], and it is highly to his credit that he [illegible] directed our Ministers at the Congress to [illegible] proposal worthy of a great Christian people. After some discussion, on the 14th of April, the twenty-third protocol was adopted without any dissent, containing, amongst other things, the following:

"The Plenipotentiaries of all the countries represented in Congress do not hesitate to express in the name of their Governments the confident hope that the States, between which a serious disagreement shall hereafter arise, shall, before appealing to force, have recourse (so far as circumstances may admit) to the good offices of some friendly Power.

"MM. the Plenipotentiaries express their expectation that the Governments not represented in the Congress will associate themselves with the policy which has inspired the declaration recorded in the present protocol."

We have here a great and comprehensive principle laid down, from whom let us hope few Governments of Christendom will ever show a disposition to depart. International law, if it means anything, means the mutual imposition of salutary and merciful rules of conduct, which serve as checks upon the exercise of overbearing force, and defences against systematic oppression or occasional surprise. Its rules are the embodiment of valuable principles of humanity and justice; they require, however, as all laws do, adaptation and development, according to the growing wants of the time. But their capability of enforcement is measurable in every case by the degree of assent they command from public opinion; and public opinion, in its wisest and most comprehensive sense, seldom errs, because it seldom fails to reflect the instinctive sense of truth and right. The resolutions above quoted are eminently deserving of remembrance at the present moment. The Powers which signed the protocol at Paris, though forming a decisive preponderance of Christian nations, had no desire to limit the beneficent influence of their decisions, but took care, in most explicit terms, to invite the adhesion of all other States, and to include them, though unrepresented at the Congress, within the beneficent range of their propositions. The Government of the United States took an early opportunity of signifying its full appreciation of the utility and humanity of what had been done, and its readiness, on all points save one, to endorse the Protocols of 1856. We have frequently had occasion to discuss, upon its own merits, the nature of the reservation thus made, and it is not necessary to do so now. Our object in recalling public recollection to transactions five years old, is to point out the way which the good sense and good feeling of our own Government has happily provided betimes for the honorable solution of disputes with other Powers, without having recourse in the first instance to the sword. *The difference now pending with the United States is the first of serious moment that has arisen between us and any other Power since the deliberate adoption of the principle of international arbitration to which we have referred.* For the sake of America herself, and of the moral influence we desire that she should always possess, we hope that she will waste little time or temper in extenuating the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto*. God knows, she has neither time nor temper to spare just now for idle and irritating controversies. All her energies are needed to maintain the great position whose stability is threatened by the revolt of the slaveholding class of her citizens; and most reluctantly should we be drawn into contention of any kind with her in this day of her trouble. *But if contention there is to be, let it be one of international litigation, not of fratricidal force. Both parties are morally bound, as we have shown, to seek the intermediary good offices of some friendly Power.*

From the London Star.

In pleasant contrast to much unadvised speaking and worse than reckless writing, are the remarks made the other day by Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, M. P., at Sherborne. The honorable and learned gentleman has never been stigmatized as a member of the peace party. He is not conspicuous for advocacy of retrenchment in our military and naval expenditure. He is a steady supporter of the Government of Lord PALMERSTON; and has, no doubt, the average confidence in the supreme ability of that statesman to carry us high-handed through any difficulty. He is, moreover, a lawyer to whose opinion respect is due, and a legislator whose speeches are more often luminous arguments than mere forays in debate. It is in the spirit of these characteristics he addressed himself, before an agricultural audience, to the great question of the hour. He shows no disposition to apologize for the act of the American commander, or to shrink from the ulterior consequences of the quarrel. But he would have us carry on the controversy according to the forms of law, and not precipitate the final issue. *It is an offence against international law that has been committed. It is to international law that we must appeal.* We are people who respect law, and refuse to claim what it does not award. In our angry consciousness of insult and injury, we yet wait till authorities have been consulted. We base on the judgment of those authorities a demand for reparation. If the law officers of America are of substantially the same opinion as our own, reparation will, of course, be awarded. But if they are not, two courses are open to us. We may either proceed to exact reparation by force, or we may take the opinion of some third party upon the legal question in dispute. MR. DANBY SEYMOUR *is decidedly in favor of this latter course.* He thinks that its adoption would strengthen our hands, exalt our character, and almost certainly prevent war. He deems it impossible that any dispassionate jurist or neutral State should decide against us, or that America should refuse to abide by the decision of such an arbiter. And if she should, he foresees that our strength will be the greater for the added reputation of forbearance—our cause the clearer for our proved anxiety to avoid the shedding of our brother's blood.

From Lloyd's Weekly News.

It is the bounden duty, however, of every rational man, in both countries, to discourage the vain boastings and harmful demonstrations of clamorers for war. We cannot at present see our way through the difficulties which beset both Governments; but it is our duty to leave this grave matter in their hands. *We must not be "drifted" into a war, on an angry tide. A war with our own flesh and blood must always be repugnant to us. Such strife is to be avoided at all hazards, save that of forfeiting the national honor.* It may flatter the vanity of tavern declaimers to show John Bull strangling Brother Jonathan; but we owe it to our dignity as a nation—to that high character we have shown through the troubles of the Washington Government, not to indulge in indignation meetings or warlike cries, while there remains the shadow of a hope that Lord LYONS will be enabled to extract a satisfactory answer to his demands.

From the Manchester Examiner and Times.

If we are as clearly right as the Americans think we are clearly wrong, it is still not the usage of civilized nations to fly at once to arms before they have made at least some attempt to arrive at a common understanding. We do not quote the case of the seizure of the *Caroline* during the Canadian rebellion as a precedent justifying the capture of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. To our view, it was a clear violation of international law, and can therefore justify nothing; but it is only fair to remember the manner in which the Cabinet at Washington dealt with that transaction. They complained with great temperance, but, at the same time, with great firmness to our Government. They showed by unanswerable arguments that their rights had been violated. But when our Foreign Secretary pleaded frankly the State necessity of the act, and excused it on the ground that an immediate danger required the use of quicker means of prevention than a diplomatic appeal to the President, they at once gave up the controversy and accepted our apology as a proof that we had not intended an injury. They acted, in short, on the maxim which is found so useful in ordinary life, "Where no offence is meant, none is taken." *Is it too much to say that we may take from their conduct a lesson as to the mode of conducting a controversy like the present?*

From the Carlisle Examiner.

America has always called for a revision of the law which subjects an unarmed ship to the visits of cruisers, but England has always stoutly resisted every proposal for applying the same rule at sea which obtains on shore, and it is now a monstrous injustice to say that the right of search shall be a monopoly in the hands of the power which is strong enough to enforce the claim.

From the Bucks Advertiser.

Suppose that our Government were to say to the American Cabinet—"You have done wrong, and it is no excuse in our eyes that you have been goaded to it by popular outcry. We proclaim before all the world that such is our view of the case; but we will not degrade ourselves by meeting violence with violence." Would such a course leave us more open to future insult, from the same or any other quarter, than if we had exhausted our resources in a needless struggle? By bombarding New-York, we should simply show that Armstrong guns, duly manned, are capable of doing a great deal of destruction—a fact which might surely be established at less cost. *By simply submitting our cause to the public opinion of Europe, we should have gained the highest title to hold our place in the foremost ranks of civilization.* It is quite open to us as yet to expect that the American Government will meet us with equal frankness and moderation. If, unhappily, the event should prove otherwise, we must endeavor to supply wisdom and good temper enough for both parties. There are men in the present Cabinet well worthy to be the pioneers in the nobler course that lies open to us. The experience of the Russian war has not been lost upon them nor upon the British people, and we believe they would be heartily sustained by English common sense if they proclaimed *that the "truly English policy" is a policy most in accordance with the dictates of humanity and morality.*

From the Northern Daily Whig.

There is no doubt, if facts be accurately reported, that the *Trent* was carrying dispatches, and not carrying them in the ordinary course of her postal service. *If this be so, and if she had been taken for adjudication to an American port, could she have escaped condemnation and confiscation?* It would have been for her Captain to have shown that he had no reason to suspect Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON of bearing such documents. Could such ground have been taken or maintained? On the whole, and speaking with the hesitation which becomes laymen handling a legal topic, it appears to us that the American Government have managed, by a blundering procedure, to damage a case otherwise by no means desperate.

From the Cork Examiner.

Are we already at war with America? This question forces itself upon us by the announcements that come hurrying day after day, of ships dispatched to the American shore, and steamers chartered to take troops to Canada. There was far less activity displayed in 1854, when war against Russia had been actually declared. And yet all this time we are to suppose that the cause of dispute is capable of arrangement. The Government has, no doubt, dispatched a missive to the Cabinet of Washington, firm, yet polite. Its language, we may rest assured, implies a perfect conviction that the Federal Government is determined to do what is right. If, as is highly probable, it contains a threat, it is no less probable that that threat is only contingent upon a refusal, which the Government of England scarcely contemplate as even a remote possibility. Now, if this sort of diplomatic courtesy be necessary; if it be right that the English demands should be couched in terms that would contain no savor of insult to a great nation, which Northern America still is, even though divided from her Southern brethren, is it consistent that it should be accompanied by practical insult? *When in ordinary life a gentleman commits an offence, and is asked to apologize, it is rarely with a horsewhip over his shoulder. The very mode of asking reparation would then be considered as almost condoning the original insult. Now, is not England exactly adopting this course?* What is the meaning of all this tremendous note of preparation, a fortnight before the English cartel reaches the Washington Cabinet, but raising the horsewhip over the Americans? Certain preparations, perhaps, may be necessary. It would not, for instance, be wise to continue the export of arms and ammunition, and the materials of powder, to a people who in a month or two may be using them against the British Government. It is even possibly justifiable to strengthen the Canadians against any ebullition of American anger. But why dispatch war steamer after war steamer to the shores of the United States, to hover along its coasts in an attitude of menace? The Government organs boast that England was never, during its existence as a nation, so well prepared for war. Why then this indecent display of hostile force? A nation that is strong can afford to be reticent; the ostentatious parade of its strength, with all due submission, degrades it to the level of the bully.

From the Liverpool Mail.

If—as is commonly and with too much reason apprehended—the mere "mob" in the large cities and towns of the Northern States are now the virtual rulers of that great but demented democracy, then all such shrewd and moderate counsels will be scattered to the winds—restitution of the Southern Envoys will be refused—diplomatic rupture will be followed by sterner measures—mediation of either France or Russia will be scouted on both sides of the Atlantic—two great nations will be again plunged into a sanguinary and, perhaps, protracted war—untoward complications may arise from the tortuous and perfidious policy of the despotic ruler of France, backed perchance by Russia—and all hope of any wholesome revision of antiquated, barbarous and irritating provisions of international law will be indefinitely postponed. Until some such revision as that which our worthy senior member, Mr. HORSFALL, and many Chambers of Commerce have loudly and earnestly desiderated shall be effectuated by the general consent of all the great maritime States of the world; *not a few thoughtful and able English lawyers stoutly maintain, that whatever belligerent rights may remain in that old and unreformed code of public law, however barbarous, cannot be justly or successfully denied to any civilized nation. We repeat once more—Heaven forbid we should go to war for any vague or doubtful* "points of law."

A LETTER FROM PROF. NEWMAN ON BEHALF OF PEACE.

To the Editor of the London Star and Dial:

SIR: I thank you for your efforts to infuse calmness, reason and moderation into our countrymen, when so large a part of the Press seems bent on inflaming and exasperating a lamentable controversy.

It appears to me that at this crisis two movements would be very timely: 1. A petition or resolution, to be signed, first, by as many mercantile Chambers as can be convened without effort and expense; secondly, by as many individuals as possible—claiming that neutral vessels shall everywhere have precisely the same rights as the neutral soil to which they belong. 2. A solemn avowal, that *a great nation ought never to be dragged or "drifted" into a war by the acts of executive officers, or by a Ministry which represents but one side of the country*; and that if we are to be cursed by the horrors of a war with our kinsmen, it at least shall not be until the necessity of the case shall have been voted by Parliament, after all sides have been heard, as well as petitions from the country. For this purpose we ought to denounce, as unconstitutional and pernicious in the extreme, any such acts of the Queen's servants as prejudge a question which ought to be reserved entire for Parliament.

DEC. 6. Yours, respectfully, F. W. NEWMAN.

THE DEMAND MADE BY ENGLAND.

From the Moniteur, Dec. 9.

The American journals credit the idea that England, who, until now, has been so accommodating to all pretensions of the United States, will yet yield in the affair of the *Trent*. This arrogance offends British pride, and deters it from any desire to modify the conditions upon which an arrangement may be effected. To know, however, what will take place, it is necessary to await the hour when the illusions of the American people will be dispersed, when they will know pertinently *that England demands, BEFORE ALL, reparation, and the release of the prisoners.*

WHAT ANSWER IS EXPECTED.

Private Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday Afternoon, Dec. 9.

The tendency of the last advices from the United States, both public and private, is considered on the whole to be rather more favorable, than unfavorable, to the chances of a peaceful settlement of the *Trent* affair. It is evident that, though no news has yet reached the States of the singular strength and unanimity of feeling which the violation of our flag has called forth, mere reflection and comment on what has occurred have enabled the American Press and public to estimate the gravity of the case more adequately than they did on the first burst of triumph elicited by the intelligence of the capture. Private letters from Washington describe the moderate party in the Cabinet as gaining strength.

A very general opinion is expressed that the Federal Cabinet will reply to our dispatch in a tone of studied moderation; express their surprise at the tone taken by England; profess their innocence of any intention to insult her flag or to violate the sanctity of her right of asylum; expatiate on the horrors of hanging the alternative of peace and war between two countries so related on the infraction by Capt. WILKES of a form of international procedure; and offer to refer the question of the legal liability to seizure of the Southern Envoys and the *Trent* either to an American prize court, or to a commission including English as well as American lawyers. It is thought by many that this offer will be accompanied by a replacement of the Envoys under the English flag. Indeed, unless this is done, it is very probable that no offer to submit the question to legal arbitrament would be listened to. *The restitution of the Envoys to their status quo ante, I hear it maintained, will be insisted upon as a condition precedent to the opening of any argument on the legality of their capture.*

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

The French Journals on the Trent Affair—A Revulsion in Favor of America—Affairs in Italy—The Roman Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

You will see by the files of the French journals for the last week that the great majority of them, implicitly adopting the English idea of the affair of the *Trent*, took it for granted that the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was an illegal act. This view is, however, not universal, and, as it cannot but be interesting to you to know what is said here on the other side, I send you some translations of the most recent expressions of French public opinion. The *Journal des Débats*, you are aware, is the best conducted journal in Paris, and the one whose opinions, being always given with deliberation and independence, weigh most with reflecting men. The following is a *verbatim* translation of an article

From the Débats, Dec. 6.

The *Morning Post* declared haughtily two days ago that the discussion on the affair of the *Trent* was exhausted. Now, we take the liberty of thinking quite differently. If the question is exhausted for the English Government, which came to a decision in four and twenty hours at its own risk and peril, it is certainly not exhausted in the estimation of public opinion in Europe, or even in England. This point is dwelt upon with as much *apropos* as good sense in a correspondence which we find in the *Indépendance Belge*. A Paris correspondent of that journal shows that the question of international law raised by the affair of the *Trent* is at all events very arguable, and he blames the English Government for its precipitation and heedlessness in at once declaring itself offended, in obedience to popular impulse, instead of waiting to consult the calm judgment of the country. "It is impossible," says this correspondent, "to call the opinion of Manchester and Liverpool that of the country. The opinion of those towns is only that of the cotton manufacturers, and it might have been predicted beforehand. Ever since the commencement of the contest they have endeavored to get up a feeling in favor of the South, for the simple reason that they fear to run short of cotton. It is therefore but natural that they should jump with joy at the bit of luck which Heaven now sends them. Accordingly they lost not an hour, not a minute, before convoking *indignation* meetings, at which they clamored for vengeance in the name of the British flag. What course ought the Government to have taken? It was right, no doubt, to arm and be ready for all eventualities; but it should have allowed the public irritation time to calm itself, and should have endeavored to ascertain the sober and deliberate opinion of the country at large. *Qui n'entend qu'une cloche n'entend qu'un son.* Lord PALMERSTON refused to listen to any thing but the ding dong bell of the manufacturing interest; he obeyed popular pressure with just as much weakness as an American President. With what an ill grace can he now say that the President of the American Republic is the slave of the multitude! Up to this time we have heard but one cry from England—that of cotton. Now we must do the English the justice to say that they think of other things besides cotton; and we should not be at all surprised to see a speedy reaction against the senseless anger which has been displayed. This reaction may be expected to come from the religious party—from that party which takes a pride in, and makes an article of faith of 'its repudiation of the crime of Slavery.' For, observe this, that in making war upon the North, and acknowledging the South, England must run directly counter to her religious character and her emancipation doctrines. The cotton party has been the first to cry out; but we have not yet heard the cry of the Bible party."

After this quotation from the *Indépendance*, the *Débats* goes on to say:

"We entirely concur in these just and clever remarks. No! whatever the English journals may say, we repeat that the debate is not exhausted; on the contrary, it is scarcely opened, and we deny the right of those journals to close it."

Bullier's Correspondence, a lithographed sheet, encouraged, if not exactly patronized, by the French Government, and which is daily sent to all the provincial journals, as a guide to what is here called "public opinion," contains the following article, which I am inclined to think is intended to counteract the effect of an article rashly inserted by M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE, in the *Patrie*, the scope of which was that France intended at once to join England in a war against the United States. You may see in the English papers the great sensation occasioned by the *Patrie's* article, and if you look at a late number of the *Indépendance*, you will find the expression of an opinion that the *Patrie* has had reason to repent of its folly.

Bullier's Correspondence says:

"It is true that several Paris journals have expressed an opinion favorable to England, but their hasty judgment is devoid of authority, because they evidently cannot know all the facts; and, at any rate, they cannot pretend that their views are those of the French nation and Government. Even among our neighbors themselves opinions are at this moment divided. It is not yet proved that the American authorities had not the right to act as they have done. How, then, can we here pronounce definitely upon a question which is not considered settled in the United Kingdom itself? We know, indeed, that the Cabinet of St. James has demanded satisfaction, but that circumstance constitutes no sufficient reason why we should condemn the United States unheard. In point of fact, we have nothing whatever to do with the quarrel; and, if it be true, as some people assert, that the Cabinet of Washington expects to have us for allies, it is just as wrong as the London *Times*, when it pretends that we shall support England. We are neutral, and shall wait to see what happens, hoping sincerely, in the meantime, that the peace may not be broken.

That is our position, and it will require something much stronger than an article in the *Times* to make us abandon it."

In another sheet of the same number of the *Bullier Correspondence*, the writer, after lamenting that ten years' absence of parliamentary government seems to have destroyed the faculty of political judgment among Frenchmen, goes on to say:

"Certainly it is impossible to conceive questions of greater interest than those raised by the affair of the *Trent* and *San Jacinto*. But when I hear what is said by those about me, and when I read what is printed in almost all the journals, I find the proof of that political blindness which I have just been deploring. All the great principles for which so much blood has been shed for the last century are now at stake. If WASHINGTON, when he delivered his country from the English, and proclaimed the Republic and American independence, had been told that one day the American Republicans would quarrel among themselves upon the subject of Slavery, that England would take advantage of the division to destroy his work, and that France would join England in her endeavors to destroy the United States navy, and would also hold out a helping hand to the Slave States, WASHINGTON would never have believed in the possibility of such forgetfulness of the policy of LOUIS XVI. and LAFAYETTE. And yet—I lament to say it, the old maxims of French policy are so out of fashion that twenty-nine Parisians out of thirty resented the alleged insult to the English flag as bitterly as if it had been an insult to themselves, and joined with John Bull in his cry for war and vengeance. They have forgotten the deeds of LAFAYETTE and the French navy under LOUIS XVI.; they forget that ever since those days the United States have been our natural allies, and that far from aiding the English to crush their navy, we ought always, and under every circumstance, to support the American flag against the English. I can understand that the men who to this day regret that the Vendeans did not triumph over MARCEAU and the First Consul should have no sympathy with President LINCOLN and the Northern States; but those who boast themselves the children of 1789 know not what they do when they take part with Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and the Captain of the *Trent*."

I made a rash promise, last week, to send you my opinion on the state of affairs in Italy; but I find, upon a review of all the latest intelligence, that there is very little worth repeating. The Roman question, in my judgment, remains in the same dead lock which I described in my letter of Oct. 29. M. GUERROULT, the editor of the *Opinion Nationals*, one of the warmest supporters of the unity of Italy, and a principal promoter of the celebrated banquet given to M. RATAZZI at the Hotel du Louvre, says this very day, and I cannot better sum up the situation than in his words:

"The situation of Italy is a difficult one in itself, and that situation is rendered more difficult still by the perseverance of France in a policy which we regard as aimless. We have always blamed that policy, and we blame it now as heartily as anybody in the world can do. In our opinion, that policy is hurtful to Italy, and hurtful to France, whose consideration and popularity it injures. It is a policy which will not save the temporal power, and yet it compromises Italy. It will never disarm the malice of the Clerical Party, and it chills the sympathies of the natural friends of the Imperial *régime*; it wants that quality which France especially likes—straightforwardness; and, to sum up in one word, it has every possible inconvenience, without one single advantage."

You will receive by this mail RATAZZI's speech, which is the great news of the day from Italy. He expresses a confident opinion that France is a sincere friend to the unity of Italy, and that Rome will shortly be the capital of that regenerated country. I wish I could entirely indorse M. RATAZZI's professions of confidence. But I cannot forget hearing him say in Paris, a month ago, that "unfortunately" M. CAVOUR had made the Italians believe that they would get Rome, and that in consequence of that obstinate belief, no Italian Minister would now dare to throw a doubt upon that hope. I am much afraid, therefore, that M. RATAZZI is merely following the CAVOUR tradition, and that he has no tangible ground whatever for supposing that the French Emperor will relax his hold of Rome.

There is good reason to believe that Gen. BORGES, the head of the brigands in Southern Italy, has been taken and shot.

Gen. CIALDINI, the greatest General in Italy, always excepting the incomparable GARIBALDI, has joined the movement party. RICASOLI will probably not long remain Prime Minister. RATAZZI will, I dare say, either supersede or join him, with preponderating power. In all probability RATAZZI's game in speaking so fair of France is to remove the prejudice excited against him by the supposition that he was the Emperor's most obedient, humble servant. I do not think he is, but I believe he feels acutely the impossibility of doing any good in Italy without the concurrence of France.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

The Special Correspondence of the London Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1861.

"It is so clear we are right in seizing MASON and SLIDELL, that we will go on proving the point daily, insisting on there being no doubt about it, demonstrating that the justice and legality of the act require no demonstration. We will never cease in maintaining in the face of the world that two and two make four—or five, if we like." If need were for any new proof of the influence of passion in blinding the eye of reason it would be found in the extraordinary manner in which the American Press, jurists and speakers have treated the arrest of the "Ambassadors" of the Confederate States on board the royal mail steamer *Trent*. But there are many people who in private hold very different language. The quiet little tongues of the Stock Exchange are hinting their doubts very unmistakably, and I venture to assert that if the opinions of the judges of the land were sought privately they would pronounce against "the bold and patriotic act of Commodore WILKES." The best legal authorities in this city are against it. But with the moral cowardice which is the result of submission—habitual prostration to the force of a majority—men will neither publish nor write, nor speak openly what they are free to confess in the study or the conversation corner. There is a chorus all over the land of "Quite right—Don't be afraid," and an immense amount of mutual patting on the back. People ask, "What does England care about SLIDELL and MASON? and are astonished to be told in reply that she cares something about the law of nations and her national honor. If it were believed really that Great Britain would take any serious notice of the act there would be an immediate panic in the commercial and monetary world which would extend its effects to every class in the Union, from the President who invests his salary in the National loan, down to the daily laborer. But there is a sustaining hope that the Cabinet will not do anything, that at the very outside there will be a remonstrance and a lengthy correspondence, which will end, as many other matters of protocol and dispatch have ended before. As I write there is a rumor that Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON are to be surrendered. *If it be true this Government is broken up.* There is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors. It would certainly render them so unpopular that it would damage them in the conduct of this civil war. Admitting the general diffusion of the arts of reading and writing among the people, there is a special ignorance of anything but American notions which is very astonishing. I may mention in proof of this, that I have received several letters requesting me to appear in public for the aid of benevolent or literary societies, the writers of which were good enough either to elevate me to the peerage, or were laboring under the delusion that the noble Earl at the head of the Foreign Office was seeking relaxation from the cares of his Department by acting as your special correspondent in the United States. These letters were written by Secretaries of associations, or by people who were literary enough to keep collections of autographs. Adulation, incessant flattery for party or personal objects, have puffed up the mob with foul vapors till they are nigh bursting with intolerance, and have thinned away the skin of their balloon till it is pouring out gas all over the land. How is any honest, hard-handed Wisconsin lumberer, then, who is sitting with his loaded rifle at full cock on the stump of a tree, and reading his newspaper and smoking his tobacco in the discharge of the highest duties of a citizen and a sentinel, to know the truth when he is assured by his best possible instructor that the English aristocracy, having sent Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON over to the States to destroy the Union by tampering with the slaves, are now dispatching enormous armies to Canada to seize upon Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, the prosperity of which are an insult to their system and an eye-sore to the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the royal family? How is he to resist the appeals to his prejudices daily instilled into him, when he is told that he is the finest fellow in the world; that he is the only freeman on the face of the earth; that the English hate and fear him; that VATTEL, and WHEATON, and ORTOLAN show WILKES was wrong because he did not seize and take the *Trent* into port for condemnation, and that he and a million and a half of soldiers, the handsomest, tallest, stoutest, straightest, heaviest, bravest, best-shooting, best-marching, best-disciplined and best-principled that are, have been, or ever will be—the cream of creation in arms—will be called in shortly to avenge innumerable insults, and wipe out the systems which emperors, kings, tyrants and aristocrats have invented for the oppression of suffering humanity all over the rest of the globe? I would give a good deal for a view of that man's head. Why, it must be filled with heroes, "such faultless monsters as the world never saw," choke-full of victories that never existed—teeming with "Star-Spangled Banners" and great Union processions, barbecues and bunkum perorations, crowded with visions of demons like JEFF. DAVIS and Lord LYONS, and the Duchess of Sutherland, all wheeling round and dancing about to a great crash of music, and the strains of "Yankee Doodle," while muffled assassins move through the throng, wrapped in cloaks above which peep out the prongs of Britannia's trident, the kepi of him of the Tuileries, or the fan of the Lady of Spain, stiletto in hand, seeking for an opening to get a dig at the Goddess of Liberty, who is at that moment engaged in conversation with President LINCOLN, Mr. SEWARD and the editor of his particular journal. He has no chance of a cure—all access to medicine is shut out, and the Wisconsin man will fight to the death in support of his insanity—he will die before he will give up MASON and SLIDELL. It is very probable—if Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS ever condescends to such a thing—that he sang and danced with delight when he heard of the capture of these gentlemen; it is not too much to suppose he sent them on their mission because they were in his way. Mr. MASON is a man of considerable belief in himself; he is a proud, well-bred, not unambitious gentleman, whose position gave him a right to expect high office, for which in some respects he was unfitted at home, while his manners, his accomplishments, and his knowledge of society, as well as his moderation of opinion in reference to the merits of other systems of Government, were well suited for a foreign mission. Mr. SLIDELL, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in New-Orleans, is a man of more tact, and is not inferior to his colleague in other respects. He far excels him in subtlety and depth, and is one of the most consummate masters of political manœuvre in the States. He is what is called here a "wire-puller"—a man who, unseen, moves the puppets on the public stage as he lists—a man of iron will and strong passions, who loves the excitement of combinations, and who in his dungeon, or whatever else it may be, would conspire with the mice against the cat sooner than not conspire at all. It struck me that he was living sullenly apart from Montgomery, waiting to be called in, when I saw him, and I have no doubt Mr. DAVIS selected him with alacrity for the post which he was so well adapted to fill. Originally a Northern man, he has thrown himself into the Southern cause, and staked his great fortune on the issue without hesitation, and with all the force of his intellect and character. But even he believed that England must break the blockade for cotton. Little did he think then how prominent his name would become in reference to the relations between his own country and Great Britain. It is not too much to say the North gloats over the capture of these two men, and would consider it an equivalent for Leesburg or Columbus. Their *hauteur*, skill and resolution have made them many enemies, and personal antipathies of the strongest kind exist between them and some of those who now have them in their hands. The creation of a precedent founded on what appears to me to be an outrage on the comity of nations and on the privileges of neutrals is not more dangerous than submission to a wrong without redress or apology, in order to avoid a quarrel with a Power friendly as far as treaty goes, if not in sentiment.

The secret Secession organ of New-York is playing the game of the Confederates by exciting, as far as it has any influence, the ignorant masses against England in reference to the Mason and Slidell arrest, and in shouting out for a war with her sooner than submit to the indignity of doing justice. The poor Jack Pudding, in his fear of detection, is holding on by the skirts of the Secretary of State, and his cry is, "SEWARD and I are quite agreed on this! SEWARD is my man, and I am SEWARD's man. Here we are together. His programme is this,—We ask no favors from England; we simply demand justice, and if she will not yield that, we will fight her as we did before. If she will not listen to words, then let us try what virtue there is in cannon balls." It is a melancholy exhibition—degrading to the people who tolerate it, and only offensive because the Americans do not publicly repudiate, as they do privately, such puling braggadocio. When Mr. SEWARD permits his name to be used in such a manner, and when the White House is the headquarters of people who are supposed to exercise influence over the "organ" and the inmates of the House, there is color for the supposition that these miserable insults are not distasteful to persons who ought to shrink, at all events, from the discreditable association of those who offer them.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

The Expected Movement Down the Mississippi—Delay in the Preparations—Gunboats Ready for Service—The Bomb-Ketches—Return of National Prisoners from Memphis, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

The grand movement down the Mississippi River of the National army, which has been looked for with so much interest for so long a time, will not take place as soon as expected, and the country will be probably doomed to wait until the Government arms and equips properly the men now here for so important an undertaking. There are probably from eighteen to twenty thousand troops in this immediate command—Cairo, Bird's Point, and Fort Holt—and I venture to state that there are not three regiments in all properly armed and equipped, and certainly none of the cavalry regiments are; there are a few independent cavalry companies fit to take the field, but no more. Some of the infantry regiments have the old-fashioned musket, which is unsafe, never going off at the right time, and otherwise not fit for use; they have been promised better arms, but have failed as yet to get them. The cavalry regiments are, some of them without carbines, some without pistols, and some minus both, relying wholly on their sabres. To move an army under these circumstances on the very Sebastopol of the Mississippi River—Columbus—would be the height of folly.

Gens. VAN RENSELAER, (Inspector-General,) STURGIS and SWEENEY arrived here on Saturday last, and on Monday commenced the inspection and review of the troops at this point, Bird's Point and Fort Holt, amounting in the aggregate to fourteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry and five companies of artillery. The day was fine, and both soldiers and officers were in the best of spirits, which made the arduous labors comparatively light for the officers, who, at the close, expressed themselves well pleased and satisfied with the condition of the troops. Tuesday they proceeded to Paducah, and on Wednesday to Cape Girardeau, where the same duty was performed.

The six gunboats from St. Louis, the *Benton*, *St. Louis*, *Essex*, *Pittsburgh*, *Louisville* and *Carondelet*, have arrived. The *St. Louis* and *Essex* are ready for service. The others are having some changes made in their machinery, which will occupy about ten days, and they will be ready. The three at Mound City, the *Cincinnati*, *Cairo* and *Mound City*, are yet unfinished, but will probably be ready as soon as those already here. The three wooden boats, which have been in commission all Summer, the *Tyler*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga*, complete the list, twelve in all, and constitute a water force which is expected to wend its way to New-Orleans, defying all obstacles. The *Benton* is Flag-officer FOOTE's flag-boat, and is the largest and most powerful, and carries eighteen guns. She has forty-six water-tight compartments, and is completely encased in malleable iron. The following is the calibre of her guns: Three 9-inch Dahlgren guns; seven rifled 42-pounders; and eight smooth or common 32-pounders. The boats are all well officered and manned.

Twenty-four of the forty "Bomb-ketches" have arrived from St. Louis, the balance yet to come, which will be next week, which will complete the navy part of our army. They are solid—built of logs—and will each carry two large mortars. Heavy sheet-iron bulwarks, some eight feet high, sufficiently strong for the protection of the men, surround them. It will require fifteen or twenty men to man them—a scarcity of which will prevent their being very soon ready for service. These boats will be anchored from one to two miles from the town or fort to be attacked; they carry large sweeps, for the purpose of moving in case of danger of being taken.

A party of nineteen men—supposed to be Camp Jackson prisoners—arrived on Monday from St. Louis, with the necessary papers from Gen HALLECK, for the purpose of passing through our lines. After leaving St. Louis, Gen. H. learned that seventeen of them were imposters, having assumed the names of some Camp Jackson prisoners who had not presented themselves for the purpose of going South, and telegraphed to Gen. GRANT in time to prevent their going further than Cairo. They were put to work to await Gen. HALLECK's orders, and were yesterday sent for, and left last night for St. Louis. What Gen. H. will do with them remains to be seen. It was a bold attempt to get South, and was well nigh successful.

The Confederates are determined that Columbus shall be made the strongest place on the Mississippi. The have at that place a number of anchors and a very heavy cable, the latter to be stretched across the river under the water, and attached to the anchors, to strenghten and keep it to its place. They have also twenty-four submarine batteries, which will be used to blow up any craft which may attempt to pass the town.

Gen. HALLECK has decided not to employ any person hereafter unconnected with the army or navy, to perform work, if he can avoid it, and has consequently stopped the trains on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, which has been operated, since the commencement of the war, by the Government. All the portable property on the line has been removed to Bird's Point, and the troops, guarding the bridges, withdrawn.

Within the last few days, several valuable seizures have been made of goods intended for the South. One, a lot of goods on an island thirty miles up the Mississippi River, intended for New-Madrid. One hundred ounces of quinine, which the owners were to receive *thirty dollars* an ounce for in Memphis, was seized in Illinois. It had been purchased in St. Louis for Du Quesne, Ill., and was from there to be smuggled across the Ohio River, into Kentucky, and then taken to Memphis. The traveling merchants escaped themselves, but lost their property.

Two nights ago a heavy picket reconnoitred as far as the Belmont battle-ground, finding no enemy. On returning, they made a circuit around to Charleston, with a like result.

This afternoon a flag of truce appeared around the Point, opposite Fort Holt, bringing up ten prisoners taken at Belmont. They had been at Memphis six weeks, and were sent in exchange for Col. CHAPPELL, JEFF. THOMPSON's Aid, who was a prisoner here a few weeks ago. They came up from Memphis last night by cars, and from Columbus here by boat. They drew lots for the privilege of being released, and some of them were offered as high as $

a navy-yard. The gunboats are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible; but, like so many new houses, most perversely continue to remain undone, even after every one is congratulating himself that at last all is right and ready for service. How long it will be before everything is ready I need not state, but the country can rest assured that no exertions are being spared to complete them in the very briefest space of time.

The *Essex* and *St. Louis* are already ready for service, and have made several trial trips up and down the river. Yesterday afternoon they proceeded a short distance up the Ohio, and made an interesting trial of the strength of iron plates like those with which the gunboats are plated. I was not present at the trial, but am informed that it was most satisfactorily, and left the officers fully convinced that they need have no great fears of any missiles which the rebels are likely to compliment them with. The target was of the same height and thickness of wood and iron, and placed at the same angle as the side of the boats. It was fired at with a 7-inch rifled gun and an 8-inch shell gun at a distance only of 600 yards. Two of the shots from each gun struck the target fair and square, but in no case penetrating it. One of the rifled cannon balls struck on the corner of one of the plates, and it not being riveted, as on the boats, pushed its way into the body of the target, but did not injure in the least the inside surface. An 8-inch shell filled with sand, and weighing nearly 100 pounds, struck the mark and was broken into fragments. A shell which burst exactly as it hit the target was also shivered in a similar manner. In fact, a man might have taken his dinner behind the target with perfect impunity. When it is taken into consideration that this target could not, although of the same thickness, have been of the same strength as the same mass of wood and iron incorporated in the boat, and that, too, the plates were lacking the strong rivets with which they are attached to the hulls, it must certainly be admitted that the confidence of our military and naval men in regard to these iron-clad boats seems likely to be fully realized.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Military Bills—The Wolfe Resolutions, as Amended and Adopted by the Senate, Pass the House—Buckner ites Tearing up the Track as they Retire—The Prevailing Spirit and Paramount Object of the Officers of the Grand Army of the Ohio—Military Items—Parson Brownlow's Arrest, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 23, 1861.

The House, on the 21st, by 59 to 8, passed a bill directing the Governor to call out 3,000 more Kentucky soldiers to serve for a year as cavalry and mounted riflemen, and to be mustered into the United States service, if allowed by Congress or the War Department; and requiring the Military Board, in case Congress should provide for raising an additional force for the defence of Kentucky, to receive and to organize any number of men, or any portion thereof, which any act of Congress may provide for, and, when organized, to have the same mustered into the service of the Nation. I expect this bill will pass the Senate to-day.

The House, on the 21st, by 50 to 11, passed another bill for the benefit of Kentucky soldiers in the National Army.

The House resolutions on National Relations, as reported by Mr. WOLFE, passed the House again on the 21st, with the Senate's amendment. The House, by 65 to 4, adopted this amendment, which thanks the President for his modification of the FREMONT Proclamation, and the CAMERON Report—for the earnest and gratifying evidences of his purpose to administer the Government under the sanction of the Constitution, and requests the President to dispense with the services of Mr. CAMERON.

The Legislature has provided for filling the vacancy in C ongress from the First District.

The marauders are reported to be tearing up the railroad track all the way from Mumfordsville to Bowling Green, forty-one miles. They are ravaging Green, Metcalfe, and every other county within their rapacious reach. The County Judge of Green is said to be a leading spirit among the Bucknerites, like Circuit Judge W. H. BURNS, in Northeast Kentucky, whose removal is called for by the House Committee on Circuit Courts. The malignant and fiendish plunderers—who grab slaves as any other kind of property—are bent on leaving the Union people of Southern Kentucky "absolutely and literally penniless."

Gen. DUMONT, of Indiana, stationed at Bardstown, has issued a proclamation in which he says: "We come to Kentucky as the friend, not the enemy, of the loyal, law-abiding citizens. No one can be permitted to appropriate, injure, or destroy private or public property without the consent of the owner, proprietor or agent, and without just and ample compensation. While all good citizens will be protected in their rights, *treason, treachery, perfidy* and *rebellion*, secret or overt, will meet the reward due to flagrant crime. But the brave soldier will not be guilty of anything inconsistent with humanity or the usages of civilized warfare. We come to maintain the laws and the Constitution of Kentucky and of the Union, and not to trample or suffer either to be trampled under foot. Soldiers of Kentucky, of Indiana, and of sister States! The common cause in which we are engaged obliterates geographical distinctions. Side by side stand you as your fathers stood in days of other years, not for the purpose of propagating or enforcing the local opinions or dogmas of any particular section, but to maintain and uphold a common Government, over which the banner of freedom has ever triumphantly waved." The other leading officers in this Department have the same spirit and hold the same sentiment, that this is a war for the Union—for a common Nationality.

The latest from Northeast Kentucky is that a body of first-rate Cavalry Rangers and scouts, properly stationed and accoutred, can keep it free from the rebel forces at least during the Winter.

Col. WYNKOOP'S regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry will be here to-morrow. Capt. C. O. LOOMIS' battery of Michigan artillery arrived on Saturday. The Grand Army of the Ohio has at least nineteen complete batteries, excluding those at Paducah, and at least eighteen Brigadier-Generals, beside the General commanding. Gen. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, is one of them.

Parson BROWNLOW was certainly arrested for "treason," on the 6th, at Knoxville. They may have tried him under drumhead Court-martial. They say, "the desperate state of affairs existing in East Tennessee requires the desperate remedy of hemp;" but they hardly dare apply it to BROWNLOW. I presume they will keep him imprisoned under a strong guard, and in some locality less "disaffected" than East Tennessee, or will banish and passport him out of rebeldom.

King HARRIS' system of drafting appears to be furiously resisted in portions even of central and western Tennessee. If he could raise 30,000 impressed conscripts, they would not save him from his merited fate.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* is sorely vexed about the currency question: "The currency question perplexes us exceedingly. We cannot understand why Confederate Treasury notes or bonds, and Louisiana or Tennessee bank notes, are not worth as much at New-Orleans or Nashville as gold." And a writer in the Nashville *Union* says: "The condition of the trade and currency of the Southern Confederacy threatens greater dangers than all the armed forces of the Federal Government." The Confederates feel the need of a SALMON P. CHASE and a New-York City more even than their PRICE does of "50,000 men."

PONTIAC.

P. S.—The opinion in Kentucky appears to be that the *Trent* affair can and will be amicably and honorably adjusted, or compromised by some form of arbitration or otherwise. Much confidence is here reposed in the diplomatic sagacity and discretion of Secretary SEWARD and Minister ADAMS.

The Direct Tax Assumed—Rebel Members of the House Expelled—Magoffin's Suspicious Conduct, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

The Senate, yesterday, by 21 to 3, adopted the House resolutions to assume the payment of the direct war tax.

I understand the House has expelled the rebel absentees mentioned in mine of the 19th, and five others, including LUCIUS DESHA, of Harrison; and has cut off their mileage and per diem from the date of their last actual attendance upon the session of the House. G. W. EWING and J. M. ELLIOTT, (expelled members of the House,) are figuring in the Richmond Star Chamber.

Gen. HUSTON'S bill about vacancies in ministerial offices, (its purport I have given,) has passed the Senate, as well as the House.

The House has adopted Mr. BURNAM'S resolution for the painting of a full-length likeness of HENRY CLAY and its suspension in the Hall of the Representatives.

The motion Mr. SPARKS, of Henry, that the House Committee on National Relations be compelled to report a resolution requesting Gov. MAGOFFIN to inform the House what action he has taken to expel the rebel Government at Russellville, whether he approves or disapproves of it, and whether or not he intends to see the laws faithfully executed in this State, was rejected. Yeas, 22; Nays, 34.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has vetoed a bill which originated in the Senate, authorizing the officers of the branches of the Southern Bank of Kentucky to act independently of the Southern Bank of Russellville while under the control of the rebels. The Senate's vote, on passing the bill over his head, was 18 to 4—two short of the majority requisite to defeat the veto. It is well remarked that the Governor interposes technical objections, and does not meet the question at issue fairly. He knows the Confederates and "Provisionals" desire to obtain the bank's funds for overthrowing the Governments of the United States and of Kentucky, and that the mother bank at Russellville under duress, *nolens volens*, has ordered the branches to transfer money to Europe. The *Journal's* Frankfort correspondent says: "The Southern Bank was chartered as a Kentucky institution, and although its locality has been declared to be beyond the control of the laws of Kentucky, and has been traitorously joined to another Government, he appeals to the Constitution of the State and Nation to cover and protect the wholesale swindle and robbery which are contemplated. I can't make the Governor out. It is high time for him to proclaim 'under which king.' If he does not let the Legislature and the people know his true position before the 12th of February; it will then be high time for the Legislature to inquire into his status."

To-day's news is that H. MARSHALL, "the PRICE of Kentucky," has about Prestonburgh, 3,000 men, and six cannon, and "CERRO GORDO" 1,200 men; and that they wont advance unless they hear of rebel advantages in other quarters of the State.

GEO. CRITTENDEN is reported to be advancing with 6,000 upon Col. GARRARD, at London, who has only 800. It is impossible for me to find out the truth about this and a thousand and one other reports.

Our loss near Mumfordsville, on the 17th, is now stated as 41—13 killed, 21 wounded, 7 missing; and the rebel loss 280—40 killed and 240 wounded.

Col. WILSON'S Fortieth Indiana, and Col. MCMILLEN'S Forty-seventh Indiana will arrive in Kentucky to-day or to-morrow.

PONTIAC.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Indications of a Speedy Advance of the Army of the Potomac—The Proceedings of Congress—A New and Destructive Shell—Cavalry, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1861.

For some days past there have been signs of a meditated movement on the part of the army of the Potomac. Skeptical as I have become in regard to prophetic "indications," I am still somewhat impressed by the symptoms that now appear. I do not expect an advance to-day, or this week; of course, uncontrollable causes, as weather, or roads, may operate to hasten or retard it. But I am satisfied that the present details of preparations point directly toward *some fixed time*, not remote, when that great host now grimly watching the enemy from behind its intrenchments, shall start into instantaneous activity and do its part of a general coöperative movement, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

In the meantime we amuse ourselves here with Congress and Canterbury Hall; the one by day and the other by night. At present, Canterbury is the more reliable; for Congress, perturbed by the approaching holidays, fails frequently to offer us the customary entertainment. At such times all are driven to the alternative of bowing our Representatives for favors, or studying statistics and the new volume of diplomatic correspondence recently issued by the Department of State.

The resolutions and debates in Congress yesterday, show some of the topics floating upon the surface of public sentiment. They indicate a disposition to reform errors of law and administration, and to relieve the Government from the many abuses which now embarrass it. The idea of *retrenchment*—always available as a subject for popular debate—is frequently advanced; and any one who takes the trouble to reflect upon the vastness of the National expenditures, must admit that it demands more consideration than *talk* alone can give it. What with the necessary costs of the army and navy, and the stupendous stealings by which these costs are augmented, it will require the perfection of financial ability to take us through another year without bankruptcy.

A suggestive discussion was had in the Senate upon the bill to increase the number of cadets in the West Point school. Mr. CHANDLER was opposed to West Point *in toto*; while Messrs. WADE and FESSENDEN severely criticized the character of the institution, as making "a grand monopoly of military honors," and imparting an "execrable moral education." I think the prejudice against the school, arising from the jealousy existing between its pupils and the volunteer officers, is in danger of being carried to an injurious extent. This jealousy, while it is disagreeable and sometimes impairs the efficiency of the service, at the same time creates and sustains a most wholesome emulation, exciting the trained soldier to the maintenance of a professional superiority, and stimulating the volunteer to a sustained effort to make up, by industry and study, for the want of scientific instruction. And certainly, the presence, in each regiment, of one or more officers, educated in the art of war, must be a useful leaven in the mass. If reform is needed in the character of the school, let us have it; but there never has been a time that more conclusively than the present demonstrates the usefulness of the institution.

A subject likely to be pressed in the present Congress, is the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. And really it would seem as though in this matter our complaisance to the cause of our troubles had been carried about far enough. While all loyal citizens, North and South, will now admit Slavery to be an evil, no one can plead constitutional objections to its abolition here. And the nation owes it to its own fair fame, as well as to the moral sentiment of the world, that the slave pen shall be removed from the shadow of the Capitol, and that the inspiring utterances of Freedom which go forth from the national halls of legislation, shall not fall in accents of mockery upon the listening ears of slaves.

Another point on the dial, is the resolution of Mr. VANDEVERE, of Iowa, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary "to inquire into the legality and expediency of establishing a Territorial Government within the limits of the disloyal States and Districts, and to report by bill or otherwise." As the authority of the Government becomes reëstablished by our armies, some policy must be adopted for the supply of local authority for the now rebellious States. That the old State organizations are destroyed by their open rebellion to the Federal Constitution, the President and Congress have practically decided by the recognition of the new State Government in Western Virginia. It is full time that this novel question should be fully discussed, and Congress decide upon some *uniform* and simple plan for the reconstruction, directly or through a provisional organization, of a loyal and *Republican* Government for each State as it may be reclaimed from the control of rebellion.

A new and most efficient element of warfare—or rather an old one revived—seems to have been supplied by that wonderful natural product of the earth in Western Pennsylvania—the petroleum or rock oil. Unless the story is a *canard*, put forth by the speculators in that article, it will prove equally terrible as the old Greek fire, which carried destruction to every combustible substance where it fell.

A fire-shell is said to have been invented, inclosing a small quantity of oil, which, as the shell explodes, is scattered in drops and streams of flame in all directions; and such is the fearful inflammability of the substance that it is inextinguishable by water, and can only be smothered by the complete exclusion of the air. The advantage which such a missile would give us in combats at sea would go far to neutralize the naval power of Great Britain in case of a war.

So, too, it may prove that our large levies of cavalry are not to prove useless to the nation. Though it is to be hoped that the struggle with rebellion, unaided, would be over before we could drill our troopers into effective dragoons, yet, in case of a foreign war, we shall unquestionably have time enough and to spare. Let us not, therefore, be in too great haste to condemn the policy which has given us a large mounted force, and already imparted to it the elements of discipline; nor to lament the vast expense which has been lavished on this arm of the service.

The Pacific Railroad question is again on the tapis. Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, yesterday introduced a bill "to grant public lands and a loan of the credit of the Government to the People's Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco." This Company, which is designed to be a popular organization, has a charter from the State of Maine, and has before been an applicant for aid in the enterprise from the General Government. The President, Mr. JOSIAH PERHAM, one of those irrepressible gentlemen, whose energies are never inactive, is here in person, advocating the merits of his plan. In the interim, he superintends a system of "excursions" between Washington and New-York and the New-England villages lying byond it, (Boston, &c.,) by which people can make the trip at a considerable reduction of expense over the Harrisburgh route, which will have this good effect, at least, that it will show the managers of the Philadelphia roads that mismanagment *will* produce competition.

The rain of the last two days has ceased, and the sky has again put on the old smile which it so persistly substitutes this year for the traditional frowns of December.

W.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

An Ample Supply of Grain—The Territorial Legislature—The Rio Virgin Country—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861.

There is no immediate prospect of famine in Utah. Considerable quantities of grain have been sold this Fall, to the agents and employes of the Mail Company, for the subsistence of their animals on the route for some three or four hundred miles east, and the same west, of this city. And yet the market is amply supplied and grain almost pushed into the hands of storekeepers. I am informed that flour can now be bought here, as indeed it could have been ever since the Fort Crittenden sale and evacuation, for $2 50 per hundred, cash. This is less than one-half of the usual price, if I understand correctly, of flour in the British Islands, where twenty-five cents, or its equivalent, will go as far in the purchase of dry goods as one dollar will here. Wheat, I believe, can be obtained in this city for eighty cents, cash, per bushel, the price we pay for two pounds of sugar, or of coffee, or two and three-fourths yards of calico. Five bushels of Wheat at that price will buy one bunch of cotton yarn. These facts demonstrate the existence of two circumstances in Utah—a bountiful harvest and an inadequate currency, and must tell very strongly in favor of the schemer and capitalist, and just as strongly in disfavor of the non-scheming bone and sinew. Groceries, clothing and fuel are luxuries to the mass of the "working class" of Salt Lake City.

The Councilors and Representatives of the Utah Legislature are fast arriving in the city from their respective counties, as the session commences on Monday. Some of these honorable gentlemen are numbered among the company for raising cotton on the Rio Virgin, and have just returned from a preliminary trip to that region. From conversation with some of them, it is evident that the sight of that country has improved their opinion, not of its desirableness at first sight, but of its capabilities of producing a limited supply of temperate and semi-tropical productions, if well cultivated and well irrigated, and well seasoned with sufficient faith and prayer, and such like things. The length of the warm season, the shortness and mildness of the Winter, and the supposed abundant fertility of the scattered half-acre patches of alluvial deposit, are all taken into account in estimating the anticipated harvests on the Rio Virgin and the Santa Clara. Were the cotton-wörshiping Seceshers to hear of such a country in the least glimmer of the light of rivalry of their expansive nigger-tilled domain, they might, perhaps, be excused a proper show of supercilious airs. But we must not despise the day of small things. Even an Illinoisian, who is monarch of all he surveys in a dozen quarter-sections of broad prairie, could scarcely retain his gravity were he to hear a Utah Southerner boast of his farm-strip of one or two miles long and as many rods wide.

The views of the "brethren" seem to be modifying, too, in respect to the capabilities of the Virgin country for the sustenance of stock—horses, cattle, sheep. It was for a time freely declared that a dozen yoke of cattle would eat up the whole country. And I certainly heard a traveler in that region declare seriously, that he sought diligently, for the space of fifty miles, to discover one spear of grass, but was unsuccessful in the search. Perhaps four hundred wagons have gone there this Fall, with one to four yoke of oxen to each, besides horses, mules, and loose stock. And now it is believed that there will be found abundant "bunch grass" on the mountains, hills, and "benches," to well sustain all the stock that will go there. This bunch grass grows in scattered tufts of two or three inches high to knee deep, and every traveler and denizen of this mountain country is confident that this variety of grass is specially rich in that particular quality of nutriment which is popularly believed to "stick to the ribs." The principal settlement is to be laid out on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Rio Virgin and the Santa Clara, and to be called St. George.

At Parowan, in Iron County, a cotton factory is under way, and will probably commence operations with the new year, taking the cotton in the bale, ginning it, and turning out the yarn ready for the weaver.

In the same county, attempts are being renewed to make iron, and the operators are sanguine that they will succeed. Iron has been made there, but all previous attempts to make it under a paying system have proved failures.

The Probate Court has granted a distiller, living outside of the city, permission to manufacture and sell whisky, on condition of his paying $40 per month for his license. A snug sum, but the man thinks he wont feel it.

We have had all sorts of weather the past week—mild and open as the pleasantest Spring, soaking rain, snow and frost.

Winter entertainments are coming on. In addition to the "dissolving views," a theatrical party, mostly of this city, are out in the country on a "professional" tour. A series of weekly public lectures is inaugurated in the "Seventies' Hall," and a course of private lectures by Professor ORR is arranged for.

Contrary to general talk and expectation, a number of workmen have begun to uncover the foundations of the temple, after being "cached" near four years. It was generally believed that they would not be exposed to the light of day before the approaching Spring.

Gov. DAWSON and Superintendent DOTY arrived by the mail-stage to-day.

Some lawless fellows, the other night, broke into the surgery or office of Drs. ANDERSON and CHAMBERS, removed their sign, smashed the windows, made a general muss of the medicine bottles, and scattered filth on the floor. ANDERSON is out with placards, stigmatizing the offenders as "dastardly poltroons," "nuisances," and offering a reward of fifty dollars for their discovery and apprehension. This is a hard country, however, to find out such characters, so as to judicially fix the charge upon them.

Justice to Gen. Stone.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of yesterday contained a letter headed "A Woman's Story," which, if allowed to remain uncorrected, cannot fail to unfairly prejudice the minds of people against Gen. STONE. The letter asserts that in an ungentleman-like and haughty manner the General abruptly refused "Mrs. ——, wife of Capt. ——, (a brave, high-toned and respected officer in the Tammany Regiment of this City,") a flag of truce, with which she might recover the body of her husband, who was killed at Ball's Bluff and buried by the rebels. This assertion is coupled with gratuitous insults to Gen. STONE, intimating very broadly that he is in sympathy with the rebels, and enjoys their intimacy.

The writer of this paragraph was, on the occasion alluded to in the letter, the Special Correspondent of the TIMES, with Gen. STONE'S Division, and is able, of personal knowledge, to state the following facts: Gen. STONE granted to the friends of Capt. ALDEN a flag of truce, and they obtained the body of their deceased relative by that means. The fact having become publicly known, Gen. STONE received scores of letters and telegrams from widows, brothers and friends, all over the country, asking the same favor, and so great became the demand that he peremptorily refused one and all, for obvious reasons.

About this time, MRS. GARRETTY, widow of Capt. GARRETTY, went to Poolesville and boarded with the family of Dr. POOLE. With the Doctor she visited the General, and desired permission to seek her husband's body. He told her of the numerous applications made and of his invariable reply; and then, alluding to the circumstances of her husband's death, said that he had died as any soldier might desire to die—gallantly fighting at the head of his company, and so conducting himself as to win the admiration of foe and friend. His manner was peculiarly courteous and kind, and it seems most strange to me, that one so eminently gentle as he, should be publicly accused of roughly treating a sorrowing woman. The parting between Gen. STONE, Mrs. GARRETTY, and Dr. POOLE, was devoid of anything like annovance on her side, or incivility on his.

In regard to Gen. STONE'S intimacy with the rebel leaders, I will say a word. It seems rather hard that a man who has spent twenty years of his life in the service of his country should be so assailed behind his back. That comparative strangers feel it their duty to defend him, but, in spite of that, I will mention that Gen. EVANS, who commands the rebel forces at Leesburgh, was a pupil of Gen. STONE at West Point, and between them, as is the case with many officers on either side of this contest, there had always existed a warm friendship until the beginning of the rebellion; and when Gen. STONE, in reply to a question of Mrs. GARRETTY, replied that the officers at Leesburgh were gentlemen, and could be believed in their statements concerning the burial of her husband, he intended, as every reasonable person must see, to convince her that he believed they had carefully interred the Captain's remains, and that on that point she might be satisfied.

H.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

The Recent Circular of the Sanitary Commission.

From the National Republican.

SIR: The Sanitary Commission have issued a public document—a pamphlet—having something of the character of a "report" of its doings, but in reality an appeal for more funds, combined with glaringly false statements, and malicious, but covert, attacks on the Medical Bureau of the army, and its energetic head—Dr. CLEMENT A. FINLEY. This pamphlet is a legitimate subject for criticism, and, as its statements and appeals will have an injurious effect in more ways than one if not robbed of their mischief by facts. I trust you will give this communication a place in your columns. I propose to select a few from the many false assertions of this nameless pamphlet—the writer evidently feeling a delicacy in putting his name to such a production—and place *their emphatic contradiction* beside them. I will premise, by stating, that the Commission pay themselves and all their agents, inspectors, clerks, secretaries and operatives, out of the funds contributed by the people for the comfort of the sick soldiers. They have fifteen "inspectors" engaged, at a salary of $1,200 a year—men utterly unknown in the medical profession, and who would not probably earn half this sum if they remained at home. There are fifteen gentlemen, clergymen and a few doctors, who act as Commissioners. The half of them do not serve. The services of the other half are to meet in a large building once a month to "deliberate," and the greatest tangible result, thus far, of their deliberations, is the conclusion (by them) that the Army Medical Bureau knows nothing whatever of the care of an army, but that the Rev. Mr. BELLOWS, Prof. BACHE, and two or three second-class civil physicians, who never lived an hour in camp or a day in a military hospital, know all about it, and are now saving the lives of "a half million of men." After their "deliberations," these gentlemen retire to Willard's to enjoy the excellent dinners at that house, at a cost of three dollors a day—paid out of the patriotic *fund for the sick*, furnished by the people of the State. According to the pamphlet before me, the "traveling expenses" alone of these gentlemen for a few months, has cost $2,208 32; salaries, $3,070 52; postage, $133 33; stationery and printing pamphlets, eulogizing themselves, like the present one, $2,141 68; board account, $822 80; telegrams, $78 28. All out of the fund for the sick.

Now, in addition to this immense outlay for a few months, the Commission are a burden to the Government to the amount of several thousands more. It furnishes horses, wagons, ambulances, and three large buildings, at an enormous rent, for the convenience of the Commission.

Now for the statements in the pamphlet of the Commission, and the facts in the case.

The pamphlet says: "The general object of the Commission is to watch over the health of the army, and especially to suggest and carry out measures for the prevention of disease. This duty the Army Medical Bureau cannot at present perform. Being organized with reference to the wants of an army of fifteen thousand regulars, officered by men educated in their profession, it is necessarily unequal to the care of half a million of volunteers, under officers as inexperienced as the rank and file." Then, after abusing the "*senior officials*," adds: "Their—the senior officials—intelligence may be beyond question, but the tendency of their official life and experience has hardly been such as to *qualify* them for the immense work they have to perform. Hence the necessity for the Sanitary Commission."

If the foregoing is read with care, together with the facts which follow, it will seem incredible that men such as form the Commission should issue such words for the consideration of any sensible person.

The regular Medical Staff of the United States army is composed of about two hundred and forty surgeons. Up to August 26, the number was one hundred and fifty-two; and every day (Sundays excepted) since that date, surgeons rigidly examined by the Medical Board of the army (composed of leading army surgeons) have been added to the staff. This staff has regularly appointed heads, and a regularly organized bureau, with different departments. The Surgeon-General's department, Chief of the Army Staff, the Medical Directors for the different divisions of the army, and the Medical Purveyor. Attached to each department are numerous aids, *attachés*, secretaries, clerks, &c., &c.; immense stores, medicines, wines, hospital supplies, and furniture, bedding, clothing—even *musquito nets*, are included in the army supplies.

Now, the Sanitary Commission say that this large staff, regularly and systematically organized, and rapidly adding to its force since the very commencement of the war, is incompetent to take care of the health of the army, and that the habits of official life and experience of its "senior officials" has hardly been such as to qualify them for the immense work they are called upon to perform; but the Sanitary Commission, with but fifteen camp inspectors and four or five "commissioners," composed of clergymen and laymen, never accustomed to soldiers or camp duties, are perfectly well *qualified*, by their habits of official life and *experience*, to assume the care of the army, and "direct and suggest sanitary measures" for it, and have them "adopted by Government." How strange this assumption must appear to the reason and common sense of most men! If the experience of army medical officers does not fit them to take care of soldiers, where, then, does Dr. BELLOWS, Prof. BACHE, Dr. AGNEW, a civilian, and Mr. STRONG, get the experience which qualifies *them* for this important trust?

To illustrate the incompetence of the Medical Staff, the pamphlet gives its facts. Here are several specimens, with their unqualified contradiction appended:

"During August and September last a great battle on the Potomac was duly expected, but there was not at Washington beds for three hundred additional patients." Facts: Four large buildings were prepared, by order of the Surgeon-General, long before that battle, and fully supplied with everything necessary; and orders had been given, should the wounded accumulate in large numbers, to take possession of a *whole block of buildings* (empty at that time) for their accommodation.

"After a skirmish at Lewinsville, or elsewhere, in September, the Medical Department of the Army of the United States called on the Sanitary Commission for a supply of lint and bandages—the national stores being unequal to this demand."

Anybody can see by the wording of this paragraph that it is intended to be very severe and a strong point against the Medical Department. Here are the facts: The Medical Purveyor, in the suddenness of the war, was called upon to supply lint and bandages for a large army. Their supplies did not give out until more than a month after the battle of Bull Run. During the whole Summer, the Department knew, and every one else in Washington, that hundreds upon hundreds of large boxes of lint and bandages were constantly being sent to this city for the troops; and, during the temporary need, the Department had a right to send to the Commission, or to any other source that was in receipt of supplies for the soldiers, and demand them. Indeed, the Department, if it would allow itself to depend on any outside help, could easily save the expense of lint and bandages by requesting all boxes of these stores that come to Washington to be directed to Surgeon LAUB, Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

The Commission has no right to take so much praise to itself, and seek to attach blame to the Department from this little circumstance.

Then the Commission abuses the hospitals.

"The defective ventilation of ordinary buildings, when crowded with sick and wounded men, is almost certain, sooner or later, to poison their patients with malignant fevers, erysipelas, and hospital gangrene."

FACTS: The hospitals at Washington are all fine brick or stone buildings, have excellent ventilation, and have never been so healthy as since the cold weather has set in. They have no cases of gangrene at all, and no malignant fevers that prove fatal, except typhoid; and eleven out of every twelve that die of this, are brought in a dying condition from the camps into the hospitals, living only (in most cases) from twelve to forty-eight hours, sometimes a week, after they are received. The hospital records of Washington will prove this true.

The Commission supplies to the hospitals many comforts which Government does not furnish, but which are known to have saved many lives. For example: four patients in hospital at Washington, who had suffered amputation after wounds received at Bull Run, were sinking, but might be saved by water beds, which Government does not supply. The charity of our fellow-citizens enabled the Commission to provide those 'water beds,' and thereby saved four soldiers from death."

FACTS: Three of these men died on these "water beds," and their names may be found on the hospital register.

"The Commission employs to the extent of its means, hospital dressers and nurses."

If the Commission does this, it burdens itself with an entirely unnecessary duty and expense; for Government pays, and that regularly, all dressers and nurses employed in hospitals. We should like to know in what hospital these dressers and nurses paid by the Commission are employed.

But it would be a heavy task to take to pieces the many false statements in this begging and malicious pamphlet. One more falsehood, and a very serious one, and this will suffice for the present:

"During the last week, (what week?—the pamphlet has no date but 1861,) we have issued vaccine-matter for the vaccination of five thousand men on the requisition of regimental surgeons, who have been unable to procure it from the regular medical authorities, however incredible the fact may appear."

FACT: Any person who may take the trouble to inquire, can learn and *see* that vaccine is *always* to be had from "the regular medical authorities," and the only necessary preliminary is, for a surgeon to write down the amount of this or any other medical store, sign his name, send the paper to the office of the Medical Director, who countersigns it, and sends it to the Purveyor, who furnishes the articles. This is all the "red tape" necessary in the whole department to get any quantity of hospital stores. But careless surgeons would rather go on the invitation of the Commission, get what they want, without any trouble or system, and the Commission take glory to themselves for it.

In looking carefully over the pages of this pamphlet, there are no positive results of the labors of the Commission to be found. Everything is vague and intangible. You cannot fix upon anything they have done. They have no "report," but the same old story which they have given in former pamphlets; mere obscurities and generalizations—what good they *have* done, and what good they *can* do, but no facts, no figures, no specified place or places where it has been done. The Commission seems to have felt that this omission needed some apology, and on page seventh of the pamphlet, the following may be found:

"The result of a large portion of its (the Commission) labors is necessarily negative. So far as they are successful, *they furnish nothing that can be stated in a definite, tangible form.*"

In another part of the pamphlet, the Commission, speaking of itself, says: "It was regarded as a doubtful experiment." Their pamphlet proves this beyond a doubt.

But at last comes the inevitable words: "Unless the treasury of the Commission is speedily replenished, it must very soon dismiss its inspectors," and notify the country "that its dépôts are closed."

The question arises, why should this small and expensive, but ambitious and assuming organization, be supported by the public, having no "definite results," to use its own words, and while the nation bears the expense of a large and systematically organized medical staff of officers, who have been educated for their professions, who are energetic, and *can* show definite results of their works, and whose greatest fault is a decided and emphatic aversion to the arrogance and intermeddling of the Sanitary Commission with their affairs.

JUSTITIA.

Tho's D'Arcy McGee on Irishmen in Canada.

THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, formerly of New-York, declined to speak at a festival of the New-England Society at Montreal, a few days ago, and, in a letter just published, he states his reasons therefor, from which we extract such portions as are of general interest at the present time. He writes:

"I declare most absolutely, and it is well the opponents of Canada should know the fact in time, that the Irish inhabitants of this province will be found embattled as one man in defence of the Canadian Constitution and the imperial connection. To those who do not know Canada—who do not know the ample freedom we enjoy, social, civil, and religious; who do not know how many institutions sacred to an Irishman's worship, and dear to an Irishman's sense of equality, are found flourishing on this soil, the declaration I have made may seem doubtful or exaggerated. But I repeat, solemnly, and most absolutely, that I know what I say to be the literal and exact truth. There is hardly a group of Irish settlers in Upper or Lower Canada that I have not personally visited during the last four or five years. There is not a man of note amongst them, layman or cleric, that I have not met, and I declare that I have yet to meet the *first man* of all those bodies and orders of men who does not frankly and loyally prefer our Canadian institutions to those of the United States. Formerly, I believe, it was different with many among them, (as I own it was some years ago with myself;) but since the era of the Know-Nothing movement the last vestige of political preference for the United States has disappeared among the Irish here. There is, and I think there ought to be, a warm good will toward the Federal cause in its integrity; there is a natural interest felt in the Irish contingent in the Federal army; there is a keen and exquisitely painful sense that a war on our frontier with the Northern States would be for the Irish, in truth, a fratricidal war; but for all this no Irishman in Canada will hold back from the defence of his own soil, and if other Irishmen—misled by false reports of our discontent—should come here as invaders, *their blood be upon their own heads, not on ours!*"

Obituary.

—Col. Thornton Grimsley, a resident of St. Louis since 1818, and frequently a member of the City Council and State Legislature, died on Dec. 21.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 27, 1861.

$8,000 U. S. 6s,'74, Cou.	80½	10 Del. & H. Canal Co	82
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s..	71½	50 Erie Railway	27
1,000 Michigan St. 6s..	78	100 do	s30 27
1,000 do	77	350 do	27½
5,000 Mich. State 6s,'78	78	350 do	s30 27½
1,000 Virginia State 6s	47	150 do	b3 27⅝
1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	59	100 do	b30 27⅝
26,000 Missouri State 6s	39	870 Cleve. & Toledo R.	31
1,000 Cal. State 7s	78	200 do	s30 31
7,500 City 6s, 1873	92	200 do	b30 31½
3,000 Erie R. 3d m. b.	83½	50 Erie Railway Pref.	43½
10,000 Erie P. 4th m. b.	72½	50 do	43⅝
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m. b.	75	250 Hud. River R.	35
3,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 c. b.	94½	100 do	36⅛
4,000 Mich. S. 1st m. b.	80⅜	200 Harlem R.	11
2,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st m.	86	50 Harlem R. Pref.	17
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86	100 do	b10 27
1,000 do	84⅜	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	34⅜
1,000 do	84½	200 Reading R.	b30 33⅜
5,400 Chi. & Rk. I. R. B	96	145 Mich. Cen. R.	46⅜
100 Pac. Mail Stp. Co.	86¼	50 do	s60 46⅜
50 do	s30 86⅜	100 do	b3 47
100 do	s30 86⅜	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	35
250 do	86⅜	225 Panama R.	ex div. 100⅜
300 N. Y. Central R.	76¾	50 do	opg 109
200 do	76¾	50 do	s30 109
100 do	b30 77	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	59
300 do	b3 77	250 do	b30 59
200 do	s3 77	100 do	58⅞
100 do	77⅞	300 do	b3 59
500 do	77⅞	5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R	102
140 Hudson River R.	36⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 64¼
260 Erie Railway	27⅛	100 do	65
25 do	27⅜	50 do	64⅜
250 do	b30 28	50 do	s15 64⅜
100 do	28	25 Clev. & Tol. R.	31⅜
100 Erie R. Preferred	50	200 do	32
50 Harlem Railroad	11¾	350 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	48⅜
100 Mich. Central R.	47	100 do	s10 48⅜
100 do	s10 47		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	87	100 Reading Railroad	33⅜
6,000 Missouri State 6s	39⅜	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	18
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d M. Bs	95	50 do	18¼
50 Bank of Commerce	75	500 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	39
50 Merchants' Bank	80	50 Ch., B. & Qn. R.	54⅜
10 Pac. M. Steam Co.	87½	10 Nor. & Wor. R.	35
100 do	s30 86⅜	225 Panama R.	ex div. 100⅜
100 do	s10 86⅜	50 do	opg 109

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—ZAMPILLA ROSTATION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—THE MAGIC JOKE—IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LITTLE TOM—ROBINSON CRUSOE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—HERRMANN'S SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY, VOCALISTS, HARPERS, AND SWISS BELLRINGERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—TOM NOODY'S SECRET.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It was currently reported in Washington last night, and generally believed, that the affair of the *Trent* had been fully adjusted.

The provisions of the bill for promoting the efficiency of the Navy by retiring all officers who have been in service forty-five years, recently passed by Congress and approved by the President, affect forty-nine of our commodores, who are thus swept overboard. The President, however, with the consent of the Senate, can continue in service such as he may deem competent for active service; and it is understood that he will thus continue Commodores GOLDSBOROUGH, DUPONT, MCKEAN and BELL.

We receive from Missouri a full confirmation of the report that PRICE and his rebel army are again on the full retreat in the direction of Arkansas—this time, probably, to make his final exit from the State. His command is stated to have been thrown into the greatest consternation and confusion by the news of Gen. POPE'S successes, and the retreat commenced almost immediately. So fearful was he of pursuit that he burnt all the bridges as fast as his army passed them, and placed obstructions in the roads. He was last heard from at Springfield.

Gen. SIEGEL, according to the *Volksblatt* of Cincinnati, threatens to resign unless his desire to be appointed commander of an independent division, numbering fifteen or twenty thousand men, is complied with.

The Columbus, (O.,) *Journal* learns that several regiments are now on their way from Pennsylvania to reinforce Gen. ROSECRANS' force now at Romney. Gen. REYNOLDS is to take the command of a forward movement from that point at once; we may, therefore, look for a concerted movement between his command and Gen. BANKS' Division.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are to Thursday, on which day a great quantity of clothing, destined for the National prisoners in the rebel States, went forward to Norfolk by a flag of truce. The gunboat *Keystone State* had arrived at Old Point, after another unsuccessful cruise after the pirate *Sumter*, having two cases of small-pox on board. The late skirmish at Newmarket Bridge, of which our correspondent gives a full account, was quite a brisk affair, in which the rebels lost, in killed and wounded, some twenty-five or thirty men.

Our correspondent at Hatteras Inlet describes the condition of the National troops there as wretched. But few of them are sheltered in barracks, and nearly all of Col. HAWKINS' Regiment are in old tents,—consequently the health of the command is very bad. It is undoubtedly necessary that the place should be held, in order to prevent its becoming once more the harbor of rebel pirates, but the health and effectiveness of the troops holding it seem to depend upon their being frequently changed. In anticipation of an attack by the rebels, which has been recently threatened, preparations for defence have been made additional to those immediately at the Inlet. A new camp has been established several miles up the Island, and extra fortifications have been erected. Our troops are expecting an attack immediately by an expedition known to have been fitted out at Norfolk.

Dispatches from the National army officers in New-Mexico have been received in Washington, which indicate that the Union cause is prospering there. Forts Craig and Stanton, on the Mesilla Border, have been retaken from the Texans by Col. CAREY, in command of that Military Department, and Fort Fillmore was expected to be in his possession soon. Thence Col. CAREY intended to march into Arizona with sufficient force to drive out the rebels. The Indians for the greater part are peaceable, and friendly to the Government. There is a prospect that the Terriorial Legislature will repeal the Slave Code passed two years ago, Gov. CONNOLLY having recommended such action.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives currency to the assertion that Ex-Minister FAULKNER actually carried dispatches from his colleagues in Fort Warren to the rebel authorities at Richmond, and that he concealed several in the stem of his large pipe, and put a number in the shape and likeness of cigars.

Rev. Mr. MINER, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, who has recently been released by the rebels, states that there was no such officer as Lieut. HURD attached to that corps; so that the story regarding Col. CORCORAN'S escape may be set down as an invention.

GENERAL NEWS.

The condition of our relations with Mexico, at present, renders it probable that no effort will be made by our Government to interfere in any manner, either for or against the proposed tripartite schemes in that country. Mr. CORWIN, our Minister to Mexico, has made no treaty with the Mexican Government, as has been supposed, and he has appealed to the State Department for instructions as to his future course, in view of the momentous issues involved in the European interference. His papers, however, have been referred to the Senate, where it is likely they will remain without action. The allies will thus be allowed to carry out their purposes, with no obstacles except such as may arise from complications among themselves. It is believed that a scheme is on foot for placing MIRAMON at the head of the old Church Party in Mexico, for coöperation with the Spanish forces.

The Irish inhabitants of Montreal (Canada) held a meeting on Monday last to consider the propriety of raising a militia battalion for the British service, and D'ARCY MCGEE and others spoke in favor of the movement. The meeting was very boisterous, and considerable opposition was made by the Irishmen present. Cheers were given for THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and for the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, and a good deal of sympathy was exhibited for the American cause. When MCGEE professed extra loyalty to England the audience made some very sharp and cutting retorts. It is evident that England cannot depend positively on her Irish subjects in the provinces.

The Second Battalion of the Massachusetts First Cavalry Regiment will reach here at 8 o'clock this morning, landing at Forty-second-street. This is the cavalry regiment recruited in and about Boston, and is commanded by Col. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Virginia, of the regular army. This battalion, consisting of 400 men and horses, will arrive under command of Major W. F. WHITE, of Somerville, Mass. Col. F. E. HOWE has made arrangements to picket the horses in the Park with the men, and they will be fed subsequently, proceeding with all possible dispatch to Jersey City, there to embark for Annapolis. The first battalion, which embarked for Jersey City on Thursday, were seven hours loading their horses, owing to the pressure of transportation, and departed at 10½ o'clock that night. The third battalion will probably leave on Sunday, when Col. WILLIAMS will be in New-York.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, appropriated $2,700 to reimburse the officers of the Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia, for moneys expended in fitting out that Regiment in April last for the three months' service. The Corporation Counsel transmitted an official opinion, that a person holding a County office was qualified to hold at the same time a seat in the Board of Aldermen.

There was much excitement in the Stock Market yesterday afternoon, and prices advanced 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the sales of Thursday afternoon. New-York Central, 77⅞@¾. Exchange on London, 110½ ₩ cent. Money steady at 7 ₩ cent.

A limited business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday, at essentially unchanged rates for the principal kinds. Provisions were freely offered, and prices of Pork, Lard, Butter and Cheese favored buyers, yet the demand was not active. Cotton was dull and heavy. Rice, Coffee and Molasses were inactive. Sugars were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Teas, Linseed, Tallow and Whisky,—the latter at reduced quotations. Fish, Hemp, Metals and Naval Stores were quiet. Very moderate Freight engagements were reported. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration.

Our Relations with England—General Scott's Return.

Gen. SCOTT makes no secret of the real motive of his hasty return from Europe. He desires it to be understood that he came clothed with no mission and charged with no message whatever, from any foreign prince or power;—that he had no interview either with the Emperor NAPOLEON or with M. THOUVENEL, his Minister of Foreign Affairs; and that his reason for coming home was the apprehension of immediate hostilities between England and the United States, and the fear that, if he did not embrace this opportunity of returning, he could not return at all. The only high personage with whom Gen. SCOTT had any political conversation in France was Prince NAPOLEON,—and to him he expressed his confident belief that, if foreign nations did not interfere, the rebellion would be effectually suppressed by midsummer, and that before that time cotton for the supply of the immediate necessities of other nations would be supplied through the Southern ports of which our troops are taking possession.

Gen. SCOTT states that the feeling in England and France was *universal* that war is inevitable. He shared it himself to the fullest extent until he reached this City. What he has since seen of public sentiment on this side the Atlantic has, however, very materially modified this opinion. The *cause* of the extraordinary anger of England, Gen. SCOTT believes, is the conviction on the part of the great body of the English people that the *United States are resolved upon war*, to punish England for her concession of belligerent rights to the rebel States. The affair of the *Trent* is regarded as having been made the occasion for manifesting this feeling toward Great Britain; and not one man in a thousand believed that the Government of the United States would disavow the act, or make for it the slightest reparation or apology,—no matter how clear might be their conviction that it was in manifest violation of the principles of international law. Gen. SCOTT is satisfied, as every person in this country must be, that this assumption is utterly unfounded,—that this Government has not the slightest wish or willingness to insult Great Britain, and that any reparation consistent with National honor, for any wrong that may have been done, will be promptly and cheerfully afforded. And this, he believes, will be quite sufficient to prevent a war.

We have more than once expressed the unbounded surprise which every one must feel, at the extraordinary misconception of American sentiment which prevails abroad. The language of the London *Times* and of other organs of English public opinion, habitually assumes that we want war with England,—that the Secretary of State is especially belligerent in his wishes and intentions,—that the President, whatever may be his sentiments, is powerless in presence of the Army and the "mob,"—and that the Government *dare* not do justice to England, whatever its wishes or inclinations in that respect may be. Mr. RUSSELL, upon whom the *Times* seems particularly to rely for its information, holds language on this subject which it seems to us very difficult, to use the mildest term, to reconcile with his own convictions of truth. In one of his latest letters, he says that "if MASON and SLIDELL are surrendered, *this Government is broken up*,"—that "there is so much violence of spirit among the lower orders of the people, and they are so ignorant of everything except their own politics and passions, so saturated with pride and vanity, that *any honorable concession, even in this hour of extremity, would prove fatal to its authors*." And the *Times* itself exhorts Mr. LINCOLN to disregard the commands of the populace, and even the exactions of the Army, and save his country by preserving the peace with England!

On this side of the water, all this seems almost too ludicrous for serious comment. But on the other side, it is creating a public sentiment which clamors for war and renders the preservation of peaceful relations a matter of the utmost difficulty. Gen. SCOTT had not been here twenty-four hours before he could see how utterly mistaken is the assumption of England. Nobody here desires war with England. Unquestionably, there has been very great dissatisfaction with the course pursued by England towards the South. Every one feels that, but for that course, the rebellion would have been already crushed. But nobody dreams of a remedy which would only aggravate a thousand-fold the evil complained of. Nobody desires to give the South an active and a powerful ally, in place of moral sympathy, merely because she was not entitled even to that.

If what England seeks is simply justice in this matter, and reparation for wrongs she may have sustained, she will have no cause of complaint. She will receive it promptly and fully; and whatever the Government may find it necessary to do in the matter will be indorsed and approved by the people. Mr. RUSSELL need give himself no concern about the Government being "broken up"—nor does Mr. LINCOLN or Mr. SEWARD need the fervid and insolent exhortations of the London *Times*. There is one point it may be well for English statesmen to bear in mind:—the more moderate and palpably just their present exactions may be, the more readily will they be conceded and the less festering will be the wound which they may inflict on our national susceptibilities. Even if MASON and SLIDELL were to be surrendered, the people would sanction the act and the Government would not incur the slightest risk of being overturned. But it would be somewhat more difficult to put the relations of the two countries into a condition of permanent and cordial friendship, than if England were to show less arrogance in the moment of her power.

The Trent Affair.

We have reason to believe that our Government has made a reply to the representations of the British Government in regard to the violation of the British flag in the case of the *Trent*, which is considered satisfactory by the British Minister,—and that no further differences need be apprehended between the two Governments in connection with this affair. Of the terms of this arrangement, we are not prepared to speak: it is needless to say, however, that they are perfectly honorable to the country, and such as, we have not the slightest doubt, the people will fully and heartily approve.

The Financial Policy of Government—Demand Treasury Notes.

We suppose it to be pretty well understood that the Banks will go no further with their loans to Government than the third $50,000,000, three instalments of which have already been paid. They will then have on hand $110,000,000 of the loan, a sum very nearly equal to their capitals. They should go no further, if they could. They should retain means enough to afford all needful accommodations to the mercantile community. In a little over four months they will have furnished something over a million dollars per day. It is not probable that sales of Government bonds can be made for the future at an equal rate. As its wants are steadily increasing, it must seek other sources of supply. Mr. CHASE proposes to make up the anticipated deficit by establishing a uniform system of *free banking*, with United States stocks as security for the redemption of its bills. By making the law compulsory, he assumes that a market equal to $200,000,000 would be created for such securities. This plan, which could not fail, if attempted to be put into immediate operation, to force three-quarters of the Banks into liquidation and bankrupt the whole community, receives, as far as we can learn, no response whatever from the public, and will not, we presume, be seriously entertained by Congress. A *free banking* law may be passed, without any compulsory clause, which will remain a silent letter upon the statute book.

As an almost necessary alternative, it is evident that resort must be had to *demand* Treasury notes. Such is the universal conviction. The public appears to be unanimous in the opinion that both the Government and banks should suspend specie payments—that their vast operations, with those of the public, cannot be carried on upon a hard-money basis. The only question remaining, then, is the manner in which the notes shall be issued, and the security provided for their payment.

Suspension of specie payments by the Government should not, any more than by the Banks, contemplate an irredeemable currency. It is plain that a bank may suspend without really depreciating the value of its bills in circulation. The balance of indebtedness being always greatly in its favor, such bills are speedily returned to it, and its liabilities canceled by the payment of its bills receivable, which constitutes the greater portion of its capital. The difference between payments of specie and suspension by the Banks of such payments, would not be perceptible, except by the feeling of relief it would afford. Specie does not constitute their capital. It is not with the specie that their liabilities are discharged, but by offsetting the obligations they hold of the public against those which the public holds against them.

Without their bills receivable, it is easy to see that the value of their obligations would be measured almost entirely by the specie they held. The Banks of New-England do not hold one dollar in specie to fifteen of immediate liability; yet their shares are worth as much on the average as those of the Banks in this City that hold the largest amount of specie in ratio to their liability. A bill receivable for $10,000 is worth as much as a bag of gold of the same nominal value.

Government now proposes to put out its promises to pay on demand in almost exact imitation of those issued by the Banks. How shall these be made equally current and valuable? By creating a similar obligation on the part of the public for their redemption—by making the people, by law, debtors to Government to the amount issued, which will cause any bill to be returned in time to the party issuing it—the Government. Were it, to-day, to levy a tax that would produce $150,000,000, say within a year or eighteen months, then it might issue an equal amount in *demand* notes, receivable in payment of such tax. These would be purchased and pass as money, because the public would immediately commence the payment of them into the public Treasury in discharge of their liabilities. The amount that might be kept afloat at any one time, might be equal to the amount of such undischarged liabilities.

This statement covers the whole ground of the proposed issue of demand Treasury Notes. The promises of Government, unless it possesses the means of making them good, will no more pass current than those of banks possessing no means for the redemption of their bills. If the bills of such banks obtained currency at first, it was only upon the assumption that such means existed. The moment the deception is discovered, no one will touch them at any price. Just so with the promises of Government. Its bonds are taken upon the faith that it will meet its obligations when they fall due. No present demand upon it exists. But if, upon their maturity, its obligations are not paid, then they fall to a value merely nominal. So with Treasury Notes. If they are not what they purport to be—if there be no place of payment where a person holding them can go for their equivalent, then they cease to have any value. If, on the other hand, they are always redeemable at the United States Treasury, in discharging debts due from the public to Government, then every person owing such debts will become purchasers of them at their full value, to be used in discharge of his own liabilities.

Government can make immediate use of notes to the amount of $150,000,000, by providing an annual revenue taxation to an equal amount. An issue based upon such tax would be immediate assets in hand. It is in its power to have such a sum in its Treasury in a month's time; or so soon as adequate legislation can be had and the notes printed. Without such security, it cannot sell its notes, if issued. The public will not take them, for the very good reason that they are not what they represent, and it will no more accept a sham from Government than from the Banks. It should not be otherwise. If all the money we could spend could be supplied without consideration, or without, for the moment, costing us anything, we should plunge so recklessly into expenditures, that we could never extricate ourselves. We must accustom ourselves to pay as we go. Government must never assume an obligation it cannot pay exactly according to its terms, or its credit is instantly lost. But with an adequate system of finance, and one which the public is perfectly able to bear, any proper want may be amply supplied; while the effect of such a system would place Government Securities everywhere at a premium, and keep always open to us the markets of the Old World as well as the New.

The Situation—Its Satisfactory Aspects.

The approach of Winter in exceeding stern and inclement reality, is exciting in certain quarters complaints of the inactivity, and in fact lethargy, which are thought to have settled upon the great Union army. We are told that the unusually favorable weather of the Fall has been permitted to escape without that military improvement which it seemed to invite; and that even now when retirement to Winter quarters would appear to be the dictate of humanity and prudence, we are left without any means of judging whether there is to be a winter campaign, or a suspension of hostilities until Spring, with its genial weather, shall make the path to glory smoother and easier. The assertion herein is that little or nothing has been accomplished, and the inference, that our military leaders are without any definite plans, and are in reality waiting upon the movements of the enemy.

We are a peculiar people, forgetful, ungrateful, and querulous as well. There has been no want of energetic action during the Autumn. Within the last sixty days, victory after victory, and advantage after advantage have been secured by the policy and the arms of the Government. Glance only at this chronological summary:

Nov. 1.—MCCLELLAN formally assumes command of the army—Battle of Gauley Bridge, Western Virginia.

Nov. 7.—Capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, off the South Carolina Coast, followed by the occupation of Port Royal Island, and the capture of all the adjacent sea-islands—Destruction of the privateer *Royal Yacht*.

Nov. 8.—Battle at Belmont, Missouri.

Nov. 18.—Occupation of the Virginia "Peninsula," and dispersion of 3,000 rebels.

Nov. 22.—Fort Pickens opens on the rebels and shuts them up.

—Tybee Island, Georgia, occupied.

Dec. 4.—Occupation of Ship Island.

Dec. 13.—Fight at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas County, Va.

Dec. 16.—Fight at Munfordsville, Ky.

Dec. 18.—Gallant affair at Drainsville.

18 *and* 19—Great haul of prisoners in Missouri by Pope.

Dec. 20.—Stone blockade of Charleston.

Dec. 25.—Gen. PRICE'S third grand retreat to Arkansas

From this catalogue, see a summary of results. Missouri has been practically cleared of rebel armies. A continuance of the same vigorous measures will repress even those sporadic instances of insurrectionary violence, which have evoked a proclamation of martial law from the commanding General. The battle of Belmont not only showed the indomitable courage of our troops, but was in reality a victory fruitful of highly important results. It obliged the rebels to evacuate a point essential to the perfect security of Columbus, and which a flotilla descending the Mississippi could not have passed or left behind with safety. In Kentucky, the war has been carried down to the Tennessee line. It requires only the advance of Gen. BUELL'S well-appointed army, sustained by the simultaneous movement of CRITTENDEN at the West, to compel Gen. POLK, under penalty of finding the enemy in his rear, to abandon Columbus, and retire to Memphis. The retreat of FLOYD and the victory of Gen. MILROY over Gen. JOHNSON places Western Virginia entirely in our hands. Along the Potomac the error at Leesburgh has been abundantly atoned. In every collision the superiority of the Northern army has been vindicated; and, as in the West at Munfordsville, so in the East, at Drainsville, the ability of our troops in inferior numbers to meet and rout the enemy has been demonstrated beyond cavil. And our superiority in other respects has been as clearly proved. The capture of the forts at Port Royal, and the defence of Fort Pickens against an attack for which the rebels had been months preparing and practicing, set at rest the question as to relative skill and efficiency of the rival combatants in the business of attack and defence. But these are not our only laurels. The eastern shore of Virginia has been recovered, the coasts of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, have been taken possession of; the channel, without which Charleston loses its greatness as a sea-port, has been destroyed; the nucleus of an army for the eventual occupation of Mobile and New-Orleans has been placed on Ship Island. These are in themselves most important steps in the progress of the war; but when we remember that the grand movement, of which these are but the preliminaries, is only delayed until the word "all ready" shall be passed along the entire line, and that then the folds that must crush the dying rebellion will close at once and fatally, the unreasonableness of complaint and despondency become strikingly obvious. And it requires but a hasty survey of the entire ground to see that the war is conducted upon a grand and comprehensive plan, and that the lapse of another fortnight will place the entire National force from Kansas to Beaufort in readiness to advance simultaneously upon the enemy.

The delay has, indeed, been worth a score of victories. It has converted raw levies into a well-disciplined army, and taught them to handle their weapons; it has replaced incompetent with skillful officers; it has multiplied indefinitely our artillery and munitions of war; it has very nearly completed several expeditions, the success of which is scarcely a matter of doubt; it has placed detachments of the army at points from which they may advance with the best warrant of triumph; it has utilized those vast contributions of money which popular patriotism poured into the treasury. To the enemy it has brought no benefits. Their financial crudities have already resulted in failure; they are destitute of the necessaries of life; their army is half clad, and utterly unprovided against the inclemency of Winter. Food is held at famine prices. Business of all kinds is suspended. The Richmond usurpation has taken possession of all the railroads, and uses them for the transportation of troops and supplies, to the exclusion of ordinary traffic. Specie is at 40 per cent. premium. The Banks are insolvent. The circulating medium is worthless; there are no credits; merchants, whose stocks are exhausted, can nowhere renew them. Ruin, in short, reigns everywhere supreme; and discontent, which the news of a peaceful settlement of our issue with England, must convert into utter despair, is universal. All these consequences of delay have enured to the advantage of the Government, and must render the progress of its arms, when it is inaugurated in full force, absolutely irresistible. And it will then be seen whether or not the plans of the Administration have been wise and farseeing, and whether the Northern or the Southern type of fretfulness is the more reasonable.

A NEW WAY OF PAYING OLD DEBTS.—The following little episode is given by the London *Times*, of the 11th inst., and dwelt on with considerable gusto by that journal, as a proof of the utter dissolution that is coming over society in the United States:

"A party of returned emigrants from America, passengers by the *Niagara*, arrived yesterday at the Euston terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway from New-York, *vid* Liverpool. They consisted chiefly of persons of small means, who had left this country four or five years ago, and established themselves as shopkeepers in New-York and Boston. One cause of their return is stated to have been the annoyance the British residents were subjected to by the lower class of the population since the affair of the *Trent*. They state that numerous English families are about to leave the Northern States, in apprehension of a war breaking out with England, and that several had already embarked on board the *City of Washington*, which is daily expected at Liverpool."

It is likely that the Yankee mind will take quite a different view of the subject, and only see in it the point of a capital method for settling all our international troubles. What can be easier? Let Mr. SEWARD instruct Lord LYONS that unless England behaves herself, we shall ship back to her every English or other subject of hers we can find in the country, and the threat would certainly terrify her into good behavior. "Take any form but *that*!" she would exclaim.

THE ENGLISH WAR-FEVER ON THE MEND.—The files brought from England by the *Edinburgh* exhibit an unexpected improvement in the tone of the British Press. In another column we produce a series of extracts from journals collectively of vast circulation and influence, which unite in deprecating a war upon a ground so frivolous as the search of the *Trent*, and concur in recommending a reference of the case to arbitration, and a submission to whatever award an impartial tribunal may make. When the first tidings of the transaction reached England no such voice was raised. The rush of popular indignation carried the entire Press along with it. The London *Star* and Manchester *Examiner* called indeed for a suspension of judgment until the American representation of the affair should arrive; and doubted whether a belligerent motive had prompted the instructions under which Capt. WILKES was presumed to act, but they went no further. To-day we find a score of influential newspapers sturdily combating any resort to war; and a few of them going so far as to justify the action of the American Captain by appeal to British precedents. The change is striking and gratifying. When the Ministerial Press shall have sufficiently out-vapored and out-thundered the Conservatives to render moderation possible without risking a Parliamentary defeat, it too may be expected to join in the cry for peace, and show all readiness to meet half way the pacific dispositions of the American Government.

MR. SEWARD AND THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.—The Albany *Evening Journal* suggests a reason or two for believing the conversation which Mr. SEWARD is reported by a London journal to have had with the Duke of Newcastle, in regard to a war with England to be a wholesale fabrication. The conversation is said to have taken place in September, 1860, and Mr. SEWARD is represented as saying, "My Lord Duke, either Mr. LINCOLN or myself will be next President of the United States," at a time when Mr. LINCOLN having been nominated by the Republican Party, it was morally certain that Mr. SEWARD could not be the next President. And moreover, Mr. SEWARD was upon his Western tour at the time indicated, so that his first encounter with the Duke of Newcastle was at New-York toward the close of October. Perhaps, after these evidences of untruth in material points, the whole story may be permitted to pass as a falsehood.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST NIGHT OF WILLIAM HANLON.—This evening is positively the last performance of WM. HANLON at the Academy of Music, and in addition is given for the benefit of Mr. G. L. FOX. When we mention that Mr. G. L. FOX is decidedly the best pantomimist in the country since the RAVELS have departed from us, and that he is one of the two enterprising managers who undertook the task of presenting WM. HANLON to the public, in his present great gymnastic feat, we feel certain that he will achieve the main end of benefits—a crowded house. There will be no matinée to-day, it being decided late last night to forego it, on account of a slight accident to Mr. HANLON.

Interesting from Japan.

Extract of a letter from TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., American Minister in Japan, dated

YEDO, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

I hope to on able to leave Japan, on my return home in time to reach New-York, by June next.

Since the 5th of July all has been quiet here. I continue to have full confidence in the good faith of the Japanese Government, and I am happy to add, that my relations with them are on the best possible footing.

The English and French Ministers have taken up their residence at Yokohama, about twenty miles from Yedo, and they only visit Yedo when they have special business to transact. This leaves me once more alone in this vastcity, and of course makes my life very solitary; yet, on the whole, I do not regret the change.

The Japanese are erecting residences (I might justly say palaces) for all the foreign Legations. The site is a charming one—(its name is *Go-ten-yama*, Imperial Hill)—it commands a view over the bay and the greater part of the water front of the city. The grounds for each Legation contain about fifteen acres which are to be adorned with the best specimens of Japanese art, in temples and terraces, dwarfed trees and grottoes—not forgetting fish ponds, and a choice selection of the beautiful trees of the country. When completed it will be one of the prettiest spots in Japan—perhaps in the world. The whole is to be surrounded by a moat and wall, in the same manner as the palace of the Tycoon.

I wish I had the talent of the "Special Correspondent of the TIMES" in word painting, that I might convey to you an idea of the charms of the rural rides in Japan. The vegetation is a happy admixture of the productions of the tropics and the temperate zones; the country is always verdant, and my breakfast-table has a fresh bunch of flowers every morning of the year.

There is an inexpressible charm in riding through the green lanes, lined with well-trimmed hedges,—past neat thatched cottages that boast a cleanliness which is unknown in the West, while the path is frequently overshadowed by the meeting branches of noble trees. The bamboo, beautiful everywhere, seems to put forth its highest claim for admiration in Japan.

The country is one continuous garden; for there is *no agriculture*—it is all *horticulture*. *Now*, the road runs over a hill, opening a landscape of surpassing beauty—*anon*, it winds through a green valley, where the ear is soothed by the trickling of tiny rivulets of water for irrigation. You must see all this to be able to appreciate the exceeding beauty which meets you at every turn.

I have only a moment to give you this glimpse of the natural and artificial attractions of this lovely country. My impending departure occupies all my time in needful preparations. I hope to leave a peaceful field of duty to my excellent successor.

I pray constantly that the perils which at this distance seems to threaten the existence of my dear country may speedily pass away. May God grant that she comes out of the trial with her name untarnished, and an increased power for extending the influence and the blessings of free government.

The Feast of St. John.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—1,500 CHILDREN PRESENT—BISHOP POTTER ADDRESSES THEM.

The Festival of St. John was delightfully celebrated, yesterday, at the Episcopal chapel of the same name on St. John's-square.

At 2 o'clock the fine old edifice was thronged in every corner with the children of the schools connected with the church, and their parents and friends. The children were assembled on the main floor of the chapel, and all others in the galleries. The windows of the edifice were closed, and all the chandeliers lighted to the utmost, while a superb Christmas tree, thirty feet in height, and hung with colored lamps of the most brilliant hues, and toys, fruit, &c., of every description, contributed its glittering illumination to the fairy scene. As the glare of day was completely excluded, the interior of the church had all the rich effect of a night festival. The other decorations of the chapel were very elaborate and tasteful and striking.

To the scene—Wreathings and fringes of pine and holly, set with flowers, clothed every edge of the entablature which skirts the base of the semi-circular dome; surmounting the chancel, and apenit, in letters of the antique church text, ran the inscription in evergreen, illuminated with flowers, "Hosanna in the Highest!" On the outer pilaster, entablatures of the chancel on either was similarly inscribed, "Alleluia."

Along the isles every column was most abundantly fringed and wreathed from base to capital with laurel and evergreen, as were also the faces and mouldings of the galleries, each panel of which bore some quaint legend in flowers and evergreens, symbolizing the mysteries of the Christian faith.

After several voluntaries upon the organ, the prattle of the children and the conversation of the hundreds of spectators were hushed, and amid solemn stillness, the services of the day commenced.

These consisted of the Ante-Communion Service for the Feast of St. John, Evangelist and Apostle.

They commenced with the singing [illegible] children in chorus, accompanied by the organ, of the carol—

"How grand and how bright!"

Mr. BARROW presiding at the organ.

Then followed the Ante-Communion Service, said by Rev. Mr. YOUNG, of St. John's Chapel—Rev. Mr. HAWKS, of St. Clement's, reading the Epistle.

The hymn,

"Hark! the herald Angels sing!"

preceded the address of Rt. Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, which was brief, appropriate, and received with evident satisfaction by the children, as well as by the congregation of larger growth.

After the Bishop's Address, Rev. Dr. WESTON announced the statistics of the schools as follows: Total number of children in the schools of St. John's Chapel, counting no child twice, though under instruction in two or more different Departments.

Industrial School.....	646	Infant Sunday School	[illegible]
Girls' Sunday School..	357	Colored Sund'y School	[illegible]
Boys' Sunday School..	326	Total	[illegible]

The pupils in the several schools altogether, some belonging to more than one:

Industrial School.....	646	Infant Sunday School	[illegible]
Girls' Sunday School.	413	Parish Daily School.	[illegible]
Boys' Sunday School.	326	Colored Sun. School.	[illegible]
Total.....			[illegible]

The latter table exhibits the amount of tuition bestowed.

The awarding of the prizes was next in order, and the lists were read aloud by Rev. Mr. YOUNG to the boys, and Rev. Mr. WESTON to the girls. They were as follows:

Parochial School.—Section A—First prize, PERCY W. SCHULTZ—a gold medal, with the inscription "Parochial School of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New-York, to FREDERICK W. SCHULTZ, for the greatest number of perfect lessons and excellence of conduct." Second prize to WM. OLMSTED. Third prize to WM. MAGNUSSON. Section B—First prize, JOHN HARRISON, and second prize, THOMAS LAWRENCE. Section C—First prize, GEORGE HALL, and second prize, THOMAS H. LEAK.

The distribution of gifts from the Christmas tree and tables closed the festivity, amid a jubilee of glad, childish voices, that was delightful to all whose hearts were attuned to the enjoyment of the pleasant festival. The sights and sounds of the next hour in the illuminated church will dwell in the memories of thousands for many an after year.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, from Washington; Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston; W. S. Cerating, of Albany; R. S. Wood, of Bermuda; A. L. Catlin and J. Langdon, of Vermont, and Lieut. James, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. D. Robertson and lady, of Westchester County; E. Gay, of the United States Army; R. A. Elrod, of the United States Navy; G. Watson Dresser, of the Fourth Artillery; G. R. Phillips, of Rhode Island, and W. B. Taylor, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Swift, Brooklyn; Lieut.-Col. Hudson, aid-de-camp of Gen. McClellan's Staff; Lieut. T. C. Harris, U. S. A.; and J. A. Hyde, of Mass., are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Mass.; L. Pruyn, of Albany; W. C. McCall, U. S. N.; A. B. Harrison, U. S. A.; J. H. Hasbrouck, of Kingston; Capt. Oliver Eldridge, of the *Atlantic*; S. R. Van Duzer, of Newburgh; W. A. Adee, U. S. N.; and Capt. Chas. Nelson and lady, of Mass., are at the Astor House.

Major Henrick, of West Point; John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie; Capt. E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo; Capt. Hudson and lady, of Portland; Dr. Delavan and lady, of Albany; and Capt. J. H. Ledyard, of Rochester, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. W. L. Archer and W. S. Bisdan, of H. B. M. [illegible] Service, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

S. P. Gilbert, of the U. S. Navy, and Chas. L. Stephenson, of Illinois, are at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WAR—THE POLICE ARE CALLED OUT TO KEEP THE PEACE.—The right of way through the streets of Brooklyn is considered so valuable that every new Railroad Company, after acquiring this right, has a long opposition of some rival interest to encounter, before being able to proceed to business, involving a loss of time, money and temper. The City and Central Railroad Companies had a long and expensive contest about which had the best right to the use of Furman-street, and, after a year's wrangling, and the expenditure of a vast amount of money, they made a compromise. The Newtown Railroad Company and the Coney Island Railroad Company have been set by the ears through the secret machinations of another Company, it is believed, interested in having the operating of these roads delayed. The ostensible difficulty is about the approach to Fulton Ferry through Water-street—both claiming exclusive privileges on this street. The Coney Island Company, seizing upon a favorable opportunity got their track down first, when the other company also attempted to lay another track on the same street, but were restrained by an injunction. Several injunctions have been granted on both sides, and amended and annulled so often that the parties in interest hardly know now where they do stand. At all events the Newtown Company received yesterday morning to tear up the track of the Coney Island Company, and at 11¼ o'clock commenced the work, when they were stopped by a posse of Police by direction of Superintendent KENNEDY, who also gave instructions not to permit either company to do anything in the disputed district until the legal questions involved shall have been decided.

KEROSENE OIL FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The extensive kerosene oil works of Messrs. Cozzens & Co., on Newtown Creek, at Hunters' Point, was destroyed by fire at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, involving a loss of property, it is supposed, of about $150,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a still. The factory was a one-story brick building, 150 feet long by 30 feet wide. By this fire one hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The property was partially insured in New-York offices.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT

OVERCOATS, SACK OVERCOATS, CAPE OVERCOATS, ARMY OVERCOATS.

New and elegant styles, at LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

SEWARD AND RUSSELL.—The momentous question whether we shall have war or peace with England rests in the hands of those two statesmen. They will, we fear, have no little difficulty in deciding it so as to give satisfaction to their respective Governments. There is no difficulty, however, in deciding who is the leader of fashion in hats, for everybody knows that KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, is the man.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

What an amount of suffering and disease among the volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. For wounds, sores and scurvy the Ointment is a certain cure, and for bowel complaints, fevers, small-pox, &c., the pills are the best medicine in the world.

[Advertisement.]

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BERR & Co.,
150 BROADWAY, 156
Have a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Young Gents' Holiday Hats.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CENDER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 27—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Derrick and daughter, John Ferguson, Messrs S. Gill, Genier, Jos. Howard and lady, Corleishley, Darley Pickett, Graves, Richard Larkbrook, Sutton, Doheny and lady, Samuel Dewin, Wm. Olmstead, B. McMahon, Greene, Jas. Kent, Henry Mathews, M. Major, Capt. Nelson, Miss Margaret Driscoll, Miss J. Rogerson, Miss M. Meskine.

In schr. J. W. Congdon, from San Juan, Nic.—Jacob Pitts, J. S. Thompson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises... 4 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 46 | Gov. Island. 5 35 | Hell Gate.... 6 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships Rowena, Edwards, London. Murdock & Smythe; Mary Robinson, (clipper,) McClellan, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Confidence, Cole, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Barks Pia, (Span.,) Estap, Barcelona, Rivera & Hall; Rose, (Br.,) Strong, Queenstown, Wm. Liddiedale; Jaques Langlois, (Fr.,) Lemaitre, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Comet, (Br.,) Wright, Penarth, for orders, Wm. T. Frost.

Brigs Handy King, Dearborn, Elizabethport, Trask & Dearborn; Will o' the Wisp, Hunt, Halifax, N. S., McCall & Frith; Empire, Higgins, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter; Hollyhock, (Br.,) Delany, St. Johns, N. F., H. L. Routh & Sons; Gem, (Br.,) Young, Halifax, N. S., master; Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Goldsworth, St. John, N. F., R. Diswiddle.

Schooners St. George, (Br.,) Peniston, Demerara, D. Trowbridge's Sons; Sarah Maria, Underhill, St. Jago de Cuba, E. D. Eldredge; Elvira, Snow, Gibraltar, Moore & Henry; Rebecca, Magee, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbots; C. L. Tilly, McPhee, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Samuel Eddy, Patton, Fort Monroe, E. D. Huribut & Co.; Louisa Fraser, Steeman, Fort Monroe, McCready, Mott & Co.; H. B. Terry, ——, Havana, A. Underwood; Herbert, Leary, St. Martin's, W. I., B. F. Small; Caroline, Rogers, Providence, H. S. Rackett.

Sloop Franklin, Avery, Providence, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, Mirehouse, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 11, off Bell Buoy, passed ship Fidelia, bound in; at 5½ P. M., passed steamship Etna, bound in; 13th, at 3½ P. M., off Seven Heads, saw bark W. H. Newman, bound E.; 23d, at 11 A. M., lat. 49 8, lon. 58, passed steamship Africa, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Herald, Simmons, Barcelona 56 ds., passed Gibraltar Nov. 6, in ballast to James Robinson. Experienced very severe weather the last 10 ds.

Ship Wm. H. Prescott, (of Boston,) Batchelder, London 54 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo—left the Bar Nov. 28, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. No date, spoke brig Belle, lying at Inagua, ldg. salt for New-York, and would sail in 2 or 3 ds., but as a heavy gale came on the next day, she was delayed much longer. The A. S. has experienced very heavy northerly gales most of the passage; split sails, &c. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Trade Wind, (of Bluehill, Me.,) Chase, Malaga Oct. 30, passed Gibraltar Nov. 3, with fruit to Grund & Westerveit—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Williams, San Juan, Nic., Nov. 21, with logwood and hides to C. Durand. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Dec. 23, Barnegat bearing W. 18 miles, during a heavy gale, blew away foresail and mainsail, was blown off 70 miles, and was compelled to work in under light sails. Dec. 14, lat. 20 40, lon. 79 50, was boarded by U. S. steamer Rhode Island. Dec. 25, lat. 39 40, lon. 72, spoke brig Australia, bound N.

Schr. Abby Wild, Waring, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Teazer, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—Bark Torquato Tasso, 70 ds. from Rotterdam. Brig W. O. Keeny, ——.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Dec. 26—Barks Reindeer, for Barbados; H. Thornton, for Havana; Bonito, (Br.,) for St. Domingo. Brig Abendroth, (Ham.,) for Rio Grande.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27—Arr. ships Western Empire, and North America, New-York; bark St. Jago, Cardenas; brig Chicopee, Malaga.

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 23.—The brig Chicopee, of Boston, with a cargo of fruit, from Malaga for Boston, ran on the West Chop on the night of the 21st inst. Assistance was immediately sent, and succeeded in getting her off the night afterwards, without damage. It is now blowing a gale from S. E.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, Nov. 29, brig Santiago, Hadley, for Boston in a few ds.; schrs. Carrie Hues, Flynn, do. do.; Olive Branch, from Boston, just arr., reported having been chased by a brig showing British colors of distress; saw a great number of men on her decks; supposed her to be a privateer.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 31, brig Bird of the Wave, from Boston, just arr.

Presents.—LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN cannot receive a more appropriate gift than can be selected from the assortment of gaiters, slippers and shoes, or a pair of Balmorals, from CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.
BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 151 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,
Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Downing's Pickled Oysters and Boned-TURKEYS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—The 60,000 Oysters being pickled by me, cannot be beat, nor my boned-turkeys. Those needing them will please give me their orders immediately; it will accommodate me. No. 3 Broad-st.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO.,
corner Fulton and William sts.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Espenscheid's Winter or Festival Hat.—This matchless fabric, a confessed improvement on the court style just issued in Paris, is now ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families gaiters and button-boots, Balmorals, boys' patent leathers, gents' embroidered slippers, forming useful and appropriate gifts for the holidays, patronize MILLER & CO., 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Boots and Shoes.—Gentlemen's custom-made Boots and Shoes—the stock of a Broadway boot-maker—now selling below cost of manufacture, at SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Rich Scarfs for the Holidays.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

Gent's Slippers for New-Year Presents, at reduced prices, at SLATER'S Ladies' Shoe-store, No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

MARRIED.

BYRNE—McMENOMY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. George McCloskey, JOHN C. BYRNE to MARY E., daughter of John McMenomy.

HERBERD—SMITH.—In Yorkville, on Thursday evening, Dec. 26, by Rev. S. D. Brown, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. WM. E. HERBERD to Miss TRACY P. SMITH, daughter of Alfred Smith, Esq.

VAN ALLEN—BARTON.—On Christmas day, by Rev. J. P. Newman, JACOB VAN ALLEN, of Prakeness, N. J., to EMMA CECELIA, only daughter of Daniel H. Barton, of this City.

AMES—HYDE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Wm. Howell Taylor, JOHN H. AMES, U. S. N., to SARAH L. HYDE, daughter of Joseph Hyde, Esq., of Clifton, Staten Island.

LEAVETT—SANFORD.—In Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Dr. W. W. LEAVETT, U. S. Navy, to Miss EMMA J., youngest daughter of John F. Sanford, Esq., of Great Barrington, Mass.

DIED.

BURROWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mr. BARRY H. BURROWS, aged 66 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 112 West 24th-st., on Sunday, at 12½ P. M.

PORTER.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 27, AGNES K., wife of Rev. Timothy H. Porter, and eldest daughter of James T. Soutter, aged 27 years.

MCCORMICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, EDWARD MCCORMICK, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Barrow-st. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ London, England, papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 27, Mrs. CAROLINE ROBINSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 133 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HAZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 26, CHARLEY A., only son of Charles S. and Nellie M. Hazard, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Saturday,) the 28th inst., at his parents' residence, No. 39 Strong-place, Brooklyn.

COX.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M., son of the late Dr. George and Cornelia Cox, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Lee-av. Church, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Christmas DAY, at the residence of his father, Rev. W. L. Johnson, D. D., EDWARD SEYMOUR JOHNSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

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The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, F. B. Crassous, Esq., Lamartine-av., Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

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70, 16, 75, 64, 67, 60, 2, 27, 21, 69, 35, 58, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 666.—Dec. 27, 1861.
52, 41, 44, 31, 47, 36, 25, 1, 2, 13, 6, 67, 55.

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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
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GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURS.
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Send for a list of select cards.

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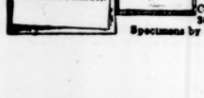
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
It requires no artificial heat in applying, as it dissolves readily when applied to the skin.
No. 81 Bleecker-st. and No. 268 4th-av. By mail 25 cents.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

MAGIC.
"O. K." PYLE is now the man,
To place within the people's van!
For he can sell the CHEAPEST SOAP,
That ere on earth was set afloat.
As sure as you this soap shall try,
Its magic power o'er dirt you'll spy,
And labor, cost, and patience! all
Beneath this soap is bound to fall.
Then try it, for 'tis good and cheap,
And evermore this soap you'll seek.
PYLES' O. K. Soap is sold by grocers everywhere. Depôt corner Washington and Franklin sts.

A NEW YEAR PRESENT FOR ALL.
"LAST CALL—FAIR WARNING—GOING, GOING,"
AT 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.
an importer's stock, closing out at retail.
GENTS' SCARFS, new and elegant designs, at 50 cents, perfect beauties at 75c. and $1, same as are sold by all retailers at $1 50 to $2; also, scarfs in light delicate colors, expressly for New Year calls, just opened. Ladies, nothing will be more acceptable to your male friends as a present, than a beautiful scarf.
NECK TIES—an immense stock, 5c. to 50c. each.
LINEN COLLARS—Best 4-ply at $1 20 per dozen,
GLOVES—Ladies' and gents', all kinds, very cheap.
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.—All at prices which will convince buyers that we intend to sell the goods.
Also, an immense stock of
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—Embracing every conceivable variety of plain, hemstitched and embroidered, for men, women and children, from 3c. to $36 each. This sale presents an opportunity to purchase New Year presents for everybody, which will not occur again in a life-time. All who miss this sale lose money.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
Ladies' Ear-rings and Pins—$1, $2 and $3 a set.
Ladies' Band Bracelets—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Lockets for Daguerreotypes—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Gold Pens, silver holders—$1 and $2 each.
Ladies' Card Cases—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Sleeve Buttons and Studs—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watch Chains—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Gentlemen's Scarf Pins—50 cts., $1, $2 and $3 each
Children's Silver-plated Cups—$1, $2 and $3 each.
Ladies' Portemonnaies—$1, $2 and $3 each.
And all other kinds of Jewelry very low, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS,
Some as low as $8 and $10 each, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BAND BRACELETS,
Some as low as $7 each,
AT
G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
NO. 50 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
FRENCH CHINA VASES.
FRENCH CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BRONZE STATUETTES, CLOCKS AND CARD TRAYS.
PARIAN STATUETTES, VASES, &c., &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Useful and ornamental TERRA COTTA and LAVA WARES, CHAMPAGNE and other WINE GLASSES, FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS, imported and for sale at low prices by
HERMAN, TROST & CO.,
No. 50 MURRAY-ST.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice, with Glycerine will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists generally.
Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

$130,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Comprising Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests,
Of every description and size,
From the stock of a
Broken wholesale house,
Is now being sold
At less than
HALF PRICE.
At EVANS', 68 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

OVERCOATS	As low as $2 50
BUSINESS COATS	As low as 2 00
BLACK PANTS	As low as 1 50
SILK VESTS	As low as 1 00
CASSIMERE VESTS	As low as 75
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.	

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
OFFER AT WAR PRICES
FINE GOLD WATCHES. FINE SILVER WATCHES.
DIAMOND RINGS, PINS, &c.
Jewelry of every description.
Sterling Silverware.
Fine plated-ware in Casters, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, Urns, Salvers, Forks, Spoons, &c. Hair Jewelry, Jet Goods, &c., &c.
An inspection of our goods is solicited.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—THE VAST piece of pantomimic pageantry called "BARON MUNCHAUSEN, or THE HARLEQUIN AND FAIRY OF THE SILVER TIDE," will receive its first great representation THIS EVENING, in addition to the great regular array of circus attractions. A heavy expense and great pains have been required for this elegant, sterling and mirthful harlequinade, which will doubtless crowd the Bowery for many a night to come. The Christmas and New-Year's holidays cannot be celebrated in a better way than by a visit to the Bowery during its present season of deserved success. "Baron Munchausen" is brimfull of the splendid, ludicrous and ingenious—all alive with sport and beauty—and will keep every mouth and eye wide open with merriment and wonder. About a hundred artists appear in it.

MARRIED.

BYRNE—McMENOMY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. George McCloskey, JOHN C. BYRNE to MARY E., daughter of John McMenomy.

HERBERD—SMITH.—In Yorkville, on Thursday evening, Dec. 26, by Rev. S. D. Brown, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. WM. E. HERBERD to Miss TRACY P. SMITH, daughter of Alfred Smith, Esq.

VAN ALLEN—BARTON.—On Christmas day, by Rev. J. P. Newman, JACOB VAN ALLEN, of Prakeness, N. J., to EMMA CECELIA, only daughter of Daniel H. Barton, of this City.

AMES—HYDE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Wm. Howell Taylor, JOHN H. AMES, U. S. N., to SARAH L. HYDE, daughter of Joseph Hyde, Esq., of Clifton, Staten Island.

LEAVETT—SANFORD.—In Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Dr. W. W. LEAVETT, U. S. Navy, to Miss EMMA J., youngest daughter of John F. Sanford, Esq., of Great Barrington, Mass.

DIED.

BURROWS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 26, Mr. BARRY H. BURROWS, aged 66 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 112 West 24th-st., on Sunday, at 12½ P. M.

PORTER.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 27, AGNES K., wife of Rev. Timothy H. Porter, and eldest daughter of James T. Soutter, aged 27 years.

MCCORMICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, EDWARD MCCORMICK, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Barrow-st. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ London, England, papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 27, Mrs. CAROLINE ROBINSON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 133 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

HAZARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 26, CHARLEY A., only son of Charles S. and Nellie M. Hazard, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Saturday,) the 28th inst., at his parents' residence, No. 39 Strong-place, Brooklyn.

COX.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M., son of the late Dr. George and Cornelia Cox, in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Lee-av. Church, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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As sure as you this soap shall try,
Its magic power o'er dirt you'll spy,
And labor, cost, and patience! all
Beneath this soap is bound to fall.
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AT 379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.
an importer's stock, closing out at retail.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

An extensive order for 10-inch Columbiads has been sent to the foundries at West Point, Fort Pitt, Pa., and Alger's, Boston. The present capacity of these works is nearly two thousand guns per annum, but it will no doubt be considerably increased. The delivery of Dahlgren guns at the various Navy-yards now averages thirty per diem. They are required for the new gunboats.

The number of men employed at the Charlestown Navy-yard is now about three thousand six hundred, and at the Brooklyn Navy-yard about three thousand five hundred.

The line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, (84,) built in 1848, and lying in ordinary at the Charlestown Navy-yard for several years, will, after being fitted out, proceed to Port Royal as hospital and store-ship. Like the old frigate *Brandywine*, she will undergo extensive changes and repairs before being sent out.

Most of the vessels detailed for Gen. BURNSIDE'S expedition have sailed for the rendezvous at Annapolis.

The prize schooner *Jane Cambles* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday.

The crew of the United States States steamer *Crusader* was yesterday reinforced by a detachment of blue jackets from the *North Carolina*. She will go off the Battery to-day to receive her powder.

The United States gunboat *Owasca* hauled into the berth vacated by the *Crusader*, and will soon be ready to go into commission.

The brig *Ohio* has received an armament of two 32-pounders, although she is capable of carrying four guns of that calibre, and, indeed, was pierced for them.

The United States steamer *Norwich* was ordered to go into commission yesterday, but on account of some delay in getting her ready, the ceremony was postponed, probably until to-day.

The gunboat *Forbes*, (late *R. B. Forbes*,) was hauled into the dry dock to receive some necessary repairs. Her crew, meanwhile, has been sent on board the receiving ship *North Carolina*.

The brig *General Boyd* arrived from Newburgh, N. Y., with a cargo of gun carriages and slides.

All the naval and marine officers in this vicinity will be paid on Tuesday, the 31st inst., by order of Commodore PAULDING. The army officers will also be paid on the same day, on presentation of their monthly pay-rolls to the Paymaster at No. 6 State street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Joseph Nimmo, native of Ireland, 29 years of age, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in having caused the death of Christopher Colwell at No. 306 Mulberry-street, on the night of the 9th of November, 1861. The accused threw a decanter at deceased during a quarrel, which was commenced by deceased without provocation, and the injuries inflicted terminated in abscess of the brain, which resulted fatally some three weeks after. Remanded for sentence.

Redmond McManus was arraigned for the murder of John Hogan, at a coffee and cake saloon in the Bowery, in April last. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner came into the store intoxicated, and while there bragged of his skill at sharp shooting, saying that he could snuff a candle at the other end of the saloon, a feat which he attempted, but failed. Afterward, while pointing the pistol around promiscuously, it went off and hit the deceased in the head, producing a wound from which he subsequently died. There had been no quarrel between prisoner and deceased, and the homicide was evidently the combined result of carelessness and accident. Under this state of facts the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the penalty for which may be anything from two years in the State Prison to a fine of six cents, according to the discretion of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

In Part II., before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of Wm. C. Hornfager, for perjury, (previously noticed,) was concluded by a verdict of acquittal.

Thos. A. McGill, indicted for the murder of his mother, by throwing her out of a fourth-story window, was arraigned, and the question of his sanity was tried before a jury. Drs. Ranney and Ogden were examined, and also McGill's employer, and the officers who have had the prisoner in charge since his arrest, all of whom agreed in the opinion that he was not of sound mind. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony, and the Court directed that the prisoner be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Peel vs. *Cowenhoven*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing it, to be paid by the moving party.

Cloves vs. *Cloves*.—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Moore and Another vs. *Eyer*.—I hereby allow the plaintiff in this action the sum of $200, in addition to the costs as adjusted.

ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, Justice.

Same vs *Same*.—Plaintiff allowed $50, as an addition to the costs in this action.

Apple-Paring Bee in the New-England Kitchen.

To those who retain a taste for primitive customs, the apple-paring which commenced on Thursday night, in the old-fashioned New-England kitchen connected with the Fair for Volunteers' Children now progressing on Broadway, will afford a memorable Christmas pastime. Seven members of an apparently regularly constituted Down East family, dressed in strictest Puritan garb, do the honors—"Jerusha," the bound girl, making herself particularly conspicuous in her attentions to the demands of visitors who are inclined to partake of her tempting array of pumpkin pies and apple sass. A gentleman, while allowing her to make his cup of coffee, suggested the propriety of her pouring in "more milk." She paused, looked hard at him a minute, and, drawing a long breath, exclaimed: "Dew tell! more milk? Why, to tell the truth, we've got eleven keows, all told, but there ain't but one on 'em givin' milk neow. Dun no what on airth's the reason. The baby keeps gettin' fits, tew, and we gin him goose-grease in hardly and out'ardly, but tain't no use." All this is sung out as near in one breath as possible, and in the conventional Yankee nasal twang.

The managers were somewhat put about a few days since, to accommodate their culinary apparatus to the reception of a mammoth roast of beef, sent by Messrs. VALENTINE & COOPER, of Fulton Market. Four immense oysters have been sent as a donation, to be roasted and served up when Gen. and Mrs. ANDERSON shall next visit the Fair. The versatile and brilliant Miss KATE CONNER, well remembered in her dialect *rôles* with BURTON, lends the attraction of her talent for several nights toward the close of the Fair.

The sale of fancy articles has been attended nightly for two weeks with unexpected success.

A magnificent banner, of the regulation size, made of heavy corded silk and mounted upon an oak staff resplendent with gold plating, is to be raffled for at fifty cents a chance: in one hour from the moment it was known, every chance was secured. It is said to be worth $250 and will bring a greater sum.

The fair will remain open during the Holidays.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
[illegible]monia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 18
[illegible]nglan	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 19
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21

FROM AMERICA.

[illegible]ura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS EVENING, SOMEWHERE between 7th-av. and 16th-st., and 2d-av. and 13th-st., a large GARNET BROOCH. Any one finding the same and returning it to the owner, at No. 123 West 16th-st, will be rewarded.

EXCHANGED BY MISTAKE, ON THE 18th inst., a Hudson Bay sable muff, for a mink one, either at Lord & Taylor's, Tiffany's, Sloane's, or Crowen's Bookstore. Whoever has it will please send their address to No. 259 5th-av.

LOST.—A SMALL, LIGHT, TAN-COLORED HOUND DOG. Five dollars reward will be paid on returning him to the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Juvenile Missionary Association of the 1st-st. Sabbath School, will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 29, in the Church in 1st-st, near 2d-av., commencing at 7 o'clock. Rev. R. BOOTH, ALBERT WOODRUFF, Esq., and J. L. GULICK, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will take part in the exercises. Singing by the children. The friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn.—Service in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 29, by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. MITCHELL, D. D., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Subject—*Angelic Prophecy*. At 3 P. M. a general Love Feast, and at 7 o'clock, by the same, *Angelic Confession of Faith and Doxology*. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are cordially invited. Seats Free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The morning's discourse will be *A Plea for the Bible Among our Volunteers*, and the evenings, *The Valedictory of* 1861. A Watch-Night service on TUESDAY EVENING, commencing at 9 o'clock. Seats free.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-eighth anniversary of the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church (Rev. Dr. Macauley's) will be celebrated in the Church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. An address will be delivered by Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, and appropriate pieces of music will be sung by the School. Exercises will commence at 3 o'clock.

DEDICATION.—THE DEDICATION OF ST. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., occurs TO-MORROW. Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at 10½ A. M., after which the church will be consecrated to the service of God by the Pastor. Rev. NEWTON HESTON, of Brooklyn, will preach at 3 P. M., and Rev. J. C. VANDERCOOK, of Oswego, will preach at 7 P. M.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE WILL hold a midnight Union prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of Barnum's Museum, NEW-YEAR'S EVE, at 10½ o'clock, to pray that the peaceful relations between England and this country may not be disturbed. Rev. CHAS. C. GOSS will commence preaching at the same place on the first SABBATH of the New Year, at 3 o'clock.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HASKINSBURGH. MORNING Service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MANN may be expected to preach in the EVENING, service at ½ o'clock. The usual Monthly Meeting of the Children in the Church, at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hovt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. At 7½ o'clock P. M. he will deliver the fifth of the series of Sunday evening sermons on the *Perpetual Mission of Jesus Christ*. Lecture every TUESDAY EVENING. Children's meeting, THURSDAY EVENINGS.

REV. HENRY G. WESTON, D. D., AND Rev. JAMES A. BRIDGES are expected to deliver addresses at the fifth anniversary of the Missionary Association of Rev. Dr. Dowling's Sunday School, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday, Dec. 29,) at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Services commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ A. M. At 3 and 7 P. M., by Rev. R. P. CHRISTOPHER. Subjects, AFTERNOON—*The Soul's Anchor*. EVENING—*The Unceasing Lament*. A watch-night will be held TUESDAY EVENING, 31st inst. The public invited.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, UP TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Dr. PARKER'S Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. The SUNDAY MORNING service, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., is continued as usual at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near corner 3d-av.—Rev. WILLIAM FISK WATKINS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. The Sunday School will hold its Anniversary in the AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. A watch-night Meeting will be held in the Church NEXT TUESDAY EVENING—services commencing at 9 o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—THE SECOND of the series of discourses will be given at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Subject: *Opinions*. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the last discourse on the *Problem of Evil*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; answering the question, "What do Universalists believe of the moral effect of evil on the Soul?" Public freely invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR THIRD-AV.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. F. S. DE HASS; at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. ARBELL; at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. Subject of discourse next Sunday morning: *The Year's Record of Sadness and Gladness*.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Miss SUSAN M. JOHNSON, a celebrated trance medium, will speak NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

AND THERE SHALL BE A TIME OF trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Dan. 12; 1. That time is rapidly approaching. The Special Messenger of the coming King of Glory will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at the hall No. 163 Bowery.

REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL PREACH A discourse on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, on *The Nativity of Christ, and the closing of the Year*, at the Bleecker-street Presbyterian Church, corner Mercer-street. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

O, THOU MAN OF GOD, THERE IS DEATH in the pot.—2 Kings, 4:40. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will deliver "A sermon for the Old Year," on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECture on *Calvin and Calvinism*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. C. B. SMITH, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language, at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and the Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subject—Morning, *The Church in Pergamos*; evening, *Relation between the Church and the State*.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. In consequence of the previous indisposition of the speaker, the subject—*Great Britain, her Policy Past and Present*—will be repeated.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, ST. John's Park. Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—TO-MORROW EVENING Rev. MOSES BALLOU gives a sermon for Christmas. Services also at 10½ A. M.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE in Cooper Union, Room No. 26, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Dec. 29. Admittance free.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 2184 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—An experienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 8 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,615 New-York Post-office.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The next session commences Jan. 6. Terms reasonable. Early application desirable. For circulars, address Miss S. E. ROSSBOROUGH, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 38th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT

LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,

By EDWARD SCHENCK,

At his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest Furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise:

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, TALMAS, VICTORINES,
CUFFS, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
PELERINES.

Also an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, among which may be found rich and well trimmed

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,

Wolf Robes, set in with black bear, beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public I would state that every article sold will be warranted by me to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And I further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS—By EDWARD SCHENCK, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) 28th, a large assortment of superb fancy goods of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of

ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
PARIAN AND BISQUE FIGURES AND GROUPS.
LADIES' WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING CASES.
SUPERB ORMOLU GOODS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

And a large variety of elegant fancy articles to be positively sold without any reserve.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
RICH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS,
GLASS WARE, &c., IN CONTINUATION.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD
Will continue,

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, At their salesroom No. 119 Nassau-st., the sale of the stock of a wholesale and retail dealer, comprising

ELEGANT CHINA, DINNER AND TEA SERVICES, HEAVY SILVER-PLATED CASTERS, CAKE-BASKETS, TEA AND COFFEE URNS, SALVERS, WINE-STANDS, &c., WHITE CHINA, GLASS WARE, GRANITE WARE, &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
IN CONTINUATION
OF
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, will sell,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 28,
At 10½ o'clock,
At his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st.,
Between Fulton and John sts.,

By order of importers, a large assortment of bronze and bisque statuettes and groups, vases, ladies' and gents' dressing-cases, desks, rich silver-plated ware, work-boxes, odeur cases, jewel caskets, toilet bottles, bronze and gilt clocks, gilt and ormolu goods, &c., suitable for holiday presents.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 6½ o'clock,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,

A choice collection of fine library editions of Standard Works, in nearly all departments, mostly in fine and substantial bindings. Also, a variety of SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, richly and expensively bound. Desirable for libraries and for presents. Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

BRONZE, MARBLE and ORMOLU CLOCKS, BRONZE AND PARIAN VASES AND FIGURES, MUSICAL BOXES, AND ACCORDEONS, FROM 4 TO 12 TUNES.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, an elegant stock of the above goods, in great variety. To be positively sold for cash. For particulars see catalogues at sale, which will be well worthy the attention of buyers.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE WATCHES, FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, LOOSE PRECIOUS STONES, WATCH MOVEMENTS, &c., to be sold at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, by A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, to pay advances and close consignments, consisting in part of gold hunting and open-face English patent levers; gold hunting and open-face double-time levers; gold hunting and open-face straight line levers; gold hunting and open-face anchors and lepines; gold enameled and diamond watches. Silver hunting English patent levers, anchors, lepine and verge watches, together with a variety of diamond, pearl and ruby rings, brooches, earrings, studs, and various other articles in the line. N. B.—To jewelers and diamond setters: At 12 o'clock a large lot of loose precious stones, consisting of turquoise, emeralds, rubies, pearls, carbuncles, amethysts, onyx and rose diamonds.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, rosewood book cases, card-tables, elegant gilt-frame mantel mirrors, enameled cottage suites, easy chairs in crimson reps, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble-top do., oval marble-top centre tables, mahogany rockers in hair-cloth, mahogany lounges in reps, lounges in hair cloth, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, feather bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, oak extension dining-tables, lace window curtains, mahogany marble-top washstands, kitchen furniture, &c.; elegant carved rosewood cottage harp piano, 6-octave, of superior finish.

Immediately after the sale of furniture, several cases of beautiful terra cotta platina do., &c., vases and cigar-stands, alumets, cigarette plates, match-safes, terra cotta vases, richly gilt. Also, a large assortment of bon bon boxes, &c. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., mahogany billiard-table with slate bed, 8 cues, markers, balls and counters all complete; also, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, beautifully finished, made by a celebrated maker, with guarantee for three years from July last; rosewood piano-forte, made by Groveastein; also, rosewood English cottage harp piano. Sale of furniture at 10½ o'clock, immediately after which will be sold a large assortment of crockery, china, and glassware, oil-paintings, fancy plate warmers, hobby horses, Japanese goods, albums, very rich illustrated works, beautiful parisian and bronzes, terra cotta vases, platina vases, alumets, ash receivers, segar-stands, flower pendants, &c., the entire sale of fancy goods offering an excellent opportunity for procuring presents for the holidays.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, DEC. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) a note of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company for $10,000, past due.

Also, on MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, (for account of whom it may concern, hypothecated,) $32,000 of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad Company.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., by order of the Assignee, the following wagons: one second-hand rockaway; two new do.; one close carriage; three top wagons; one jagger do.; three light 1 horse rockaways; two road wagons; one grocery wagon, and a quantity of harness.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

MONDAY, DEC. 30, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., imported fancy goods, Berlin ware, Bohemian glass, French china, Japan goods, art trifles, fine paintings, clocks, bronzes, Pearl goods, &c. The above goods are to be sold without reserve. Also, an invoice of English watches and watch movements. TUESDAY, Furs.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF A SELECT ASSORTMENT of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, being the reserved stock of David H. Haines, comprising brandies, gins, Madeira, sherry and port wines. Also, 2,000 cigars, &c., &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, wardrobes, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, comforters, blankets, pillows, bolsters, kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THE STOCK OF A CROCKERY DEALER, TO CLOSE A TRUST ACCOUNT—MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the China Arcade, No. 167 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn,—the old established store of Thos. F. Field,—fine cut glass, china, crockery, bisquet, parian, bronzed, silver-plated ware and other goods.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMEN on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables o various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND ENGINE just been overhauled; in complete order; 15 horse-power. Will be sold low if applied for soon. Inquire at No. 643 Water-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTable College, to teach two or three hours daily in a Boy's Select School, in the City; compensation, room and board in the family of the Principal. Address, this week, with real name and qualifications, PRECEPTOR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches, desires a situation in a family in this City as instructress; references given if desired. Address E. J., No. 407 4th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

The Importing House of

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Are still opening New Articles

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Fans, Work-boxes and Writing Desks

Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Dolls, &

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL

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THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS

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GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND PEN CASES

In the market, is to be found at

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Prices from 75 cents to $25,

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

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USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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WALKING CANES

Of every description and price, from 25 cents to $40.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST

AND

BEST ASSORTMENT

In the City, can be found at

A. COX'S SON'S,

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1862—PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—At HOWE & FERRY'S, consisting of FINE GIFT BOOKS, and numerous other articles suitable for presents. HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

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BECKER'S PATENT REVOLVING STEREOSCOPES are very appropriate on account of their elegant appearance, and being the only make that shows every style of those pictures correct without handling. They hold from two to twelve, and even fifty dozen pictures. In different patterns of rosewood and black walnut. For sale at our first stereoscopic depôts and opticians.

Manufactory, No 411 Broadway.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES' TRAVELling and shopping bags, jewel cases, &c., &c., a beautiful and useful article for presents. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ENGLISH PATENT FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned offer for sale the right of Great Britain of BURLEY'S celebrated Dovetailing Machine, particularly adapted to the manufacture of boxes for shippers, requiring much more than ordinary strength, at a cost not exceeding the common nailed box. For the shipment of all heavy articles, such as shell, ammunition, &c., they are particularly adapted, having been adopted and now in use in the Arsenals and Navy-yards by the United States Government, in the manufacture of boxes used in the transportation of all stores, shell, ammunition, &c. The boxes made by this machine will, beyond doubt, eventually supersede the use of the old style nail-box, as they are much stronger and neater, without the use of nails, and in shipping, by measurement save freight on cleats, which is a very important item. It also accomplishes the work in one hour of twenty men in one day. State Rights and French patent also for sale. Parties desirous of seeing the machine at work on sugar boxes will apply at the Excelsior Mills, Nos. 320, 322, 324 and 326 West 28th-st.
BURLEY & LOWERRE.

$150,000 CASH TRADE.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman, with a cash trade of the above amount, located in the States of New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, wishes a place in a house keeping a general stock. The advertiser has an experience of eleven years' travelling and constant drumming. Unexceptional references given. Address H. B. K., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

$3.000 WANTED AS CAPITAL IN A new article, where the demand is much greater than can be supplied. The business is substantial, and net profits one hundred per cent. on the sales, which can be fully understood when an interview is brought about. Address A., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

$350 TO $400 WILL PURCHASE AN interest in a good paying, well established business in the City; no night work; would be suitable for two genteel young men. Apply immediately at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & CO.,

STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS,

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND PRINTERS,

No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.,

Are prepared to furnish everything in their line of the best quality, and on reasonable terms.

Merchants, officers of banks, railroad and insurance companies, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our location will be found convenient to merchants who have moved up town, and to out-of-town dealers stopping at the hotels.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
DIAMONDS, &c., &c.

C. HARTMANN, at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st., respectfully invites the public, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine his new, select and extensive stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Every article will be guaranteed as represented. Watches and Jewelry repa

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE

GREAT WESTERN

MARINE

ISURANCE COMPANY,

Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,

NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000, 000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 2, 1862. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 20th inst.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

SYDENHAM S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay the assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 20th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted during that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Twenty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment thereof.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a General Banking business, and, in connection therewith, to attend to the collection of commercial paper in all the principal points throughout the West. Collections in Canada will be at the risk of owners, care being used in employing the most reliable medium.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

In addition to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and make sales and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,

No. 32 Pine-st.,

Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 15th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861,

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.

SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 Pike-st., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DEC. 27, 1861.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, No. 63 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 to Jan. 6, inclusive.

E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 48 and 50 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURnished the War and Navy Departments cashed by

JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,

late Postmaster-General of the United States.

JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,

No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVings INSTITUTION—DEC. 26, 1861.—Interest will be paid on all deposits in this Institution (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over that amount, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1862. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. By order

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. L. ALVORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE been obtained from us by fraud, and are without value received:

Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—3 months—$322 50.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 20—4 months—$206 37.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 14—4 months—$206 00.
Note dated New-York, Sept. 12—5 months—$246 25.
Note dated New-York, Oct. 18—60 days—$247 60.
Draft dated New-York, Sept. 10—90 days—$256 60.

FOWLE, HEWITT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE notice, there will probably be $440,000 in bonds of the City of New-York, issued for the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, which bonds will be void for want of consideration, and for want of authority of law, the Court of last resort in the State having decided that the property now belongs to the City as much so as the City Hall itself.

C. V. S. ROOSEVELT.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.) The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.

GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 6 inclusive.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays ur til 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of (2½) Two and Half Per Cent. payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., OFFICE No. 2½ WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1861.—FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. By order of the Board,

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMpany.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on $400,000 first mortgage bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

STATE OF MICHIGAN INTEREST.—THE Interest due on Michigan State Bonds, 1st January, 1862, will be paid after that date at the Metropolitan Bank, by

JOHN OWEN, Treasurer.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against —— COSBY and —— ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL, WM. McMURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.

au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY P. LEWIS, Executrix. EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

s14-law6mS*

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNty.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Depôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuassions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 130 ACRES.—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ¾ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.

C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

AT NO. 481 PEARL-STREET—A LARGE quantity of cast-off clothing wanted, in large or small lots, to fill up orders from the West. First-rate prices will be given, and cash paid in current money. Address, or call on J. MARONEY, No. 481 Pearl-st., next block to Chatham.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 118 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been attended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as it contains no deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by DR. A. TRIESEMAR, No. 104 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this city,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States, on inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,229, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered,

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next. All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.

AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 1.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENdid British steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool, direct, on 2d January. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations to first-class passengers (only.) A limited number will be taken at the lowest rates. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOU

TO ONE BEREAVED.

BY ALICE CARY.

They said to whom his life was known,
"A good man from our ranks is gone,"
And closing up the gap, moved on,
And you were with your dead alone.

Another friend his place might fill,
For he they mourned was but a friend—
No hope your bitterer grief could mend—
On you had fallen a life-long ill.

In looking on the sunniest spot
From West to East, from East to West,
Amongst the bravest and the best,
You only saw that he was not.

A shadow wild and wide and grim
Even yet, is all your eyes can trace—
The smiling of the friendliest face
Seems to you like a wrong to him.

And seeing how the world has moved
Away from him, how new names rise
In th' thoughts of men, your full heart cries,
He was not half enough beloved.

But while you grieve that change should fall,
And while you almost disallow
Their smiles who loved him best, think thou
That he is changed the most of all.

From all our narrow senses see
To higher, larger, clearer sight—
From darkest pain to peace and light—
From time to immortality.

THE JEALOUS MARCHIONESS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF COUNTESS D'ASH.

BY JUL. G. DURANT.

CHAPTER I.

A MARCHIONESS' CORONET.

It was a resplendent and invigorating Autumn morning, in the month of October, 1831, as the clock announced the ninth hour, that a venerable old man rung for admission to an ancient hotel in the *Rue de Vendôme*. The porter, rushing to meet him, placed his finger to his lips to enjoin silence while crossing the court-yard.

"Mademoiselle has not yet arisen, Monsieur le President, and you know how solicitous the viscountess is that her daughter's rest shall not be disturbed."

"Spoiled child!" muttered the President, shrugging his shoulders. "Perhaps I may find some one to announce me to her mother, or are the servants, like their young mistress, asleep?"

"The footmen are certainly in the ante-chamber, Sir, but I dare not ring, for Madame would reprimand me."

The old man, proceeding on his way, ascended the steps of the porch. He encountered in the hall the aged housekeeper, stooping under a large bundle of linen she was bearing.

"Good morning, Mrs. Angile," exclaimed the president, addressing her; "you appear to be extremely busy to-day. Can Madame be seen?"

"Madame la Viscountess is occupied in the drawing-room, arranging the bridal gifts and marriage outfit, so that our young mistress may find them prepared when she awakes. The grand reception takes place this morning, when all the lady friends of Mademoiselle and the acquaintances of Madame will be present to examine our magnificent presents. Monsieur le President can, therefore, imagine how busily we are now employed. If Monsieur will follow me, I will announce him; but please to step very gently—Mademoiselle's sleep is so light."

"Verily, Mrs. Angile, you are here in the palace of the sleeping beauty in the wood. You are all governed by the whims of this little girl, who leads you about like so many simpletons, her mother at the head. Heaven forgive the truth!"

At this instant the ringing of a bell echoed violently throughout the hotel.

"There," whispered the housekeeper, "Monsieur has awakened her. She must have detected a noise. What will Madame say?"

"Rest assured," responded the President, "neither you nor I have waked her. She is aroused by thoughts of marriage, and the desire to behold her handsome presents. Alas, frivolous girls! human nature is ever the same in you; revolutions effect no change in your whims or coquetries!"

The housekeeper disappeard.

Soon after, a dainty, genteel waiting maid crossed the ante-chamber, bearing in her hand one of the choicest nosegays from Madame Prevost's. She bent her steps toward an apartment commanding a view of the garden, and whose wide doors, tapestried with velvet, intercepted at the same time the air and bustle without. Entering cautiously, and by the vacillating light of the night-lamp, she approached the windows and slowly opened the shutters. A ray from the sun penetrated into the chamber, when a fresh, silvery voice issued from the delicate muslins and rosy lustrims of the bed, asking:

"What time is it, Josephine?"

"Nine o'clock, Miss."

"Has my bouquet arrived? Is it pretty?"

"It is magnificent, Miss, and here it is"

A pretty hand, slender and white, separated the curtains, as fresh and white as the hand that moved them, and eagerly seized the camelias and violets.

"Has Monsieur de Monza sent no message? Has he not written?"

"Yes, Miss, he has written Madame la Viscountess."

"Where is the letter?"

"Madame has it."

"I wish it. Fetch it to me."

The waiting-maid hurriedly departed to execute her errand. Scarcely had she left the apartment ere another jerk at the bell summoned her to return.

"Is the drawing-room prepared? Has my nuptial outfit arrived yet?"

"It was brought this morning, and everything is now arranged."

"Ask my mother to come hither; I wish to see her. Make haste! I am dying with impatience."

"Mademoiselle will excuse me. I am not very well."

"Why did you not inform me? Be watchful of your health, Josephine—I wish it. But call mother."

A few moments succeeded, when the Viscountess of Chamarante entered the apartment, and, running to her daughter's bedside, threw open the curtains.

"Dear child, have you slept well?" inquired she. "Who woke you up? Perhaps it was your guardian, who has just arrived; it is just like him."

"Dear mother," replied Beatrix, revelling like a pet kitten among her lace pillows, "the desire of seeing my wedding-presents waked me."

"Everything is ready in the drawing-room. I rose very early, and have arranged the bridal gifts with Mrs. Angile. The presents of the Marquis have but just arrived."

"Are they beautiful?"

"They are queenly! Come with me and examine everything before breakfast."

"I feel so much more comfortable in my bed! Nevertheless, I should like to see the gifts."

"That would be rather difficult."

"Alas, no! they might be brought here!"

"Only think of it! I have spent two hours in arranging them nicely."

"I'll wait, then," pouted the spoiled child.

"Josephine," said the indulgent mother, uneasily, "go and ask Mrs. Angile if it is possible to bring the wedding-presents to this room."

"And the outfit also. I want all."

"Take my servants," continued Madame, "and those of my daughter. The latter will assist you."

Beatrix recovered her composure, and continued propounding questions, to which the viscountess answered without interruption.

Surrounded with those brilliant lustrims, amidst the rich decorations of the boudoir, the mother and daughter formed a charming tableau—the former, young and beautiful, filled with joy and fondness; the latter in her sixteenth year, blonde, delicate and plump, appearing in the disorder of her night attire, with her long hair unfastened, and her chemise drooping from her shoulder, as pretty and luscious as the roses of her boquet—both blithe and gleesome, cherishing bright and hopeful visions of the future. How glorious appeared the pleasant prospect of life opening before them.

The presents and outfit were produced, and the bed was speedily decked with the contrivances of fashion and luxury—South Sea pearls, diamonds from Golconda, and the most precious tissues of Thibet, China and Europe. An admirable cashmere especially attracted the attention of Beatrix.

"How exquisite this is, mother; don't you think so? But, alas! it is yellow, it's yellow! This cannot be for me; the marquis could not have intended a yellow cashmere for me, a blonde! Mother, do send to his house. It is a mistake, no doubt. Let it be changed for a blue one."

"He will come, my dear; it is not worth the trouble of sending."

"He will arrive too late. Just think of it; 'tis this evening. Send for him—dispatch quickly!"

The order was given, and a messenger immediately dispatched.

The young girl rose, and hastily donning a morning dress, made one of those extemporaneous dishabille toilets, which, in the bloom of youth, become an adornment. The marquis arrived, and was welcomed with all the allurements of a betrothed of sweet sixteen, who desires to obtain a favor from her intended lord and master.

The Marquis of Monza—twenty-six years of age—was an elegant and finely moulded man of medium stature, and features animated with the vigor of health. His life had been mostly spent in a chateau in the centre of France, where his education, as well as the cares of his lands and properties, had restrained him from indulging in the habits and pleasures of his age. Cold and methodical, of a calculating disposition, his firm, expressionless countenance, and above all, the slightly contracted lines about his mouth, indicated to the discriminating observer one of those reserved and concentrated natures which the instinct of their own mediocrity maintains in defiance of whoever approach them, and in whom a burst of passion is the more to be feared, since it has been smouldering and checked so long. But those lines were now buried under the frank and shining smile of youth, and the pleasurable anticipations of an alliance in which the advantages of beauty, rank and fortune seemed to realize the ideal which the marquis had reared in his imagination. The son of one of the bravest marshals of the empire, the marquis was master of his fortune; for tnough his father still survived, grave wounds in the head had early deprived him of his intellectual faculties. The Prince of Monza having at length become insane, was interdicted from the management of his own affa'rs, and inhabited one of his castles, under the superintendence of an old family servant, where he was the recipient of frequent and solicitous visits from his son.

As might be conjectured, the important question of the yellow shawl was settled to the satisfaction of Beatrix. After having tenderly kissed the rosy tips of the pretty fingers that she extended to him, the marquis took his leave and returned to the business occupations in which he had been interrupted.

He was not long awaiting a new message.

Thrice afterwards, during the day, and from motives as serious as that relating to the color of a cashmere, was he forced to return. On the first two occasions he arrived apparently joyous and satisfied. The freaks of a charming girl possess numberless attractions. As long as courtship lasts those mincing manners seem exquisite! In the train of marriage, however, serious duties follow; to prove agreeable, it must produce between husband and wife an ample harvest of mutual regards, of reciprocal good deeds. If the young orchard bears nothing but barren flowers of brilliant colors and sweet perfume, what remains after the fruit is plucked? A few dry and leafless branches.

Did this reflection present itself to the mind of the Marquis de Monza when, for the first time, he found himself recalled by a pressing note to the hotel of the Viscountess? In such event, he did not broach the sentiment to Beatrix. His features merely appeared discomposed. He answered with graceful politeness the questions addressed him, but in an absent, preoccupied manner. He asked several times if no message had come for him—if no one had sought him, and finally requested not to be sent for again, since he would not be likely to return home. He left the hotel without pressing the hand which Beatrix, engrossed in admiring some trimmings, forgot at last to tender him.

To Beatrix the impatience of her intended, in the distractions and excitements of the few days previous to the consummation of the marriage contract, appeared quite natural, and she reasoned from the questions of the marquis that he was contemplating another surprise—that she would be the recipient of another present.

Her surmises did not prove ill-founded. Shortly before dinner a clerk from Fessin brought a gigantic casket, bearing an order for its delivery to Mademoiselle de Chamarante. She hastened to open it, and after questioning the porter concerning its character, of which he knew nothing, remained stupefied before a piece of jewelry of exquisite workmanship.

"What! this too!" exclaimed her guardian. "Monsieur de Monza goes on extravagantly."

"Extravagantly, Sir! to have procured a marchioness' coronet—a real coronet. Am I not entitled to it?"

"Cousin Beatrix, you will be like the Princess of England at the coronation—the crown of your own house on your head" added her cousin, the young Count Robert de Chamarante, who had just entered.

The Count Robert, who had been an orphan from his infancy, had been brought up by Madame de Chamarante as her own child, and the fraternal friendship that had always existed between Beatrix and himself was increased by their confidence and his slight services on the occasion of the approaching nuptials.

"You must try it on, Beatrix," said the viscountess, marveling more and more at the splendor of the stones.

"Oh! no, no, mother! I will not touch it! no one must disturb it! Amédie alone must crown me with this diadem. Why is he not here? Let him be sent for. Cousin Robert, run and bring him. Be quick!"

"What! Again? said the president, crossly, detaining the young count, who was about to execute gaily his cousin's orders. "Monsieur de Monza cannot return before evening, and told you so when he left. You have already disturbed him the fourth time to day. Allow him to transact his business. Business before everything!"

Robert again doffed his hat, and Beatrix, uttering a heavy sigh, remained silent. The firm determination of her guardian always checked her. Like all weak and frivolous intellects, she desired an easy sway; but the least resistance, when it did not irritate to frenzy, subdued her immediately. A straw fire is as quickly quenched as ignited.

At dinner they conversed of the future. Does there exist a past on the eve of a wedding?

Those smiling faces, reflecting their smiles in the features of the joyous Beatrix, that lovely child, of sixteen summers, almost inebriated in her hopeful anticipation of that union in which everything foretold uninterrupted, unalloyed happiness, formed a singular contrast with the pale and severe countenance of the President Saint-Sevre. That venerable relic of the Parliament of Paris was distinguished by inflexible features—denoting that integrity of character which is an almost universal type of the ancient magistrature. In spite of deep griefs and scarcely sufferable trials, seventy-three years had left his countenance unclouded, his form erect, and his bearing as resolute as formerly in the seat of justice.

When the company had repaired to the drawing-room, the president surveyed with a sorrowful air the trinkets strewed around him, and particularly the unexpected crown. His ward inquired, in a wheedling tone:

"Will the marquis arrive soon, my good guardian?"

"I have informed you already, Beatrix," replied he, "that Monsieur de Monza is obliged to transact with his notary some business for Madame de Chamarante. But our friends are already flocking hither and commencing to fill the rooms. All Paris will be here to-night, at this rate.

"Our friends are anxious to examine my handsome presents, Sir, at which I am highly gratified. Amédie is a long time," added she, in a low voice. "The crown has been here four hours, and I am not yet aware if it fits me well."

The spacious reception rooms were becoming filled with brilliant toilets, and several groups had formed around the prodigies of taste and magnificence that were artfully displayed over the furniture of the apartments. While the viscountess was offering to the admiration of all present the marchioness' coronet, which she drew from the casket and disposed on a velvet cushion, Beatrix, surrounded by her youthful friends, ardent to see it fitted, was resisting their persuasiveness, though she was herself more impatient than they to enjoy the effect of the ornament. She had made herself the childish promise to receive her coronet of marchioness from the hands of him who bestowed the title. She was listening to the entreaties of her companions with an absent air, her face turned toward the main entrance, beating her cushion with her dainty foot, and tearing with her small glistening teeth the rose-leaves from her bouquet.

All of a sudden the door opened noisily.

"Tis he!" exclaimed Beatrix. "I hear him! Quick, mother! the crown! the crown!"

And she ran to meet her intended.

The Marquis de Monza entered with marked precipitation and embarrassment, of which his tardiness was received as a sufficient explanation.

"I am late," said he.

"No excuses! that crown! How beautiful, how costly! But I had determined that my forehead should receive it first from your hands. Be handy, therefore! Come, Sir, quick, quick! Crown me!"

And inclining herself gracefully forward, she presented her pretty head to the marquis.

Those few words, pronounced with the excitement of impetuous youth, and the accompanying movement, were rapid as lightning.

The marquis immediately accepted the diadem which the viscountess handed him, and adjusted it to the forehead of his betrothed.

The crowd had formed a tableau, encircling that elegant group; the young girls in an attitude of curiosity and expectation amounting almost to ecstacy, the matrons whispering anxiously behind their fans, and the men in a second circle, their eyes captivated more by the fresh complection and lovely features of the future marchioness than by the diamonds of her crown.

"How superb! what gentleness! Happy couple!" whispered they.

And that elegant medley of beauty, luxury and coquetry offered a perfect tableau of gaiety and happiness.

But when the betrothed rose, proud under the rich weight with which she was adorned, the smiles of the audience disappeared. An unspeakable dismay had suddenly seized the assembly, who uttered a cry of terror at beholding the crowned forehead, and turned away surprised, disgusted, horrified.

At that cry, of which she could not comprehend the cause, Beatrix felt rooted to the floor, her knees quivered one against the other, and her features blanched white, as if reflected from the spectral countenance of the marquis, who stood discomposed in her presence. She beheld him look upon his glove and exclaim, in a stifled voice:

"Oh! the wretch!"

At length, Beatrix *felt cold drops trickling slowly down her forehead, as if tears were dropping from her crown.* With a wild bound, she forced a passage through the shrinking crowd, and halting in the presence of a mirror, beheld her face and crown spotted with blood.

"Ah!" cried she, in heart-rending accents, "he is wounded! Amédie is wounded, mother! run to him!"

As her voice expired, her form grew rigid, and she fell lifeless into the embrace of her mother. The heart of Beatrix had just afforded a natural explanation to this strange incident; and in the midst of the general stupor Robert de Chamarante and a few intimates surrounded the marquis and conducted him to an adjoining room.

"You are wounded!" repeated they in suppressed tones. "A duel, no doubt. Come, come."

"Alas, nothing ails me! I feel nothing!" repeated Monsieur de Monza, a prey to uncontrollable agitation. In the impossibility he experienced of offering any explanation, he allowed himself mechanically to be led away.

Beatrix, whom they were removing in a swoon, and the marquis in the charge of his friends, had scarcely issued from the drawing-room, as the pale and excited crowd clustered about a friend of the family, just entering from the street, and whose first words increased two-fold the anxiety and terror of the immediate assembly. A numerous circle was speedily formed, every member propounding a series of questions in the same breath.

"And you say the crime has just been perpetrated?"

"Five minutes ago."

"And it is the next door?"

"In the hotel itself—to the left of the carriage gateway."

"What! What did you say? What is it?" repeated twenty voices.

"It is this, gentlemen," resumed the narrator; "300,000 francs have just been stolen from the broker's office in front of this hotel, and his daughter is murdered."

CHAPTER II.

THE SUSPICION.

It would be impossible to describe the surprise and horror with which the select society that crowded the drawing-rooms of the Hotel de Chamarante was seized at the tidings of the double crime, of which it had just been the theatre. The news was received but an instant after the strange spectacle presented by the young and cheerful bride, suddenly stained with blood by the touch of the glove of her intended, in the act of being crowned with the marchioness' diadem.

The blood upon the glove of the Marquis de Monza was fresh and liquid. It must, therefore, have been recently shed. News had that moment arrived that a young girl had just suffered murder in the broker's office, which occupied a portion of the same building. Monsieur de Monza had previously entered behind time, and hurriedly, from the direction of the latter. Those stains must have been with the blood of the broker's daughter. Under what circumstances could they have appeared on Monza's glove.

These reflections and strange coincidences oppressed the minds and hearts of all present. No one dared to communicate to his neighbor the fatal suggestion—the dread suspicion that smouldered at every tongue's end, and might have been read in every eye. The guests were parting in silence; the ladies were hastily adjusting their mantillas; the husbands were urging their hurried valets, who from the porch were summoning the carriages; the noise of wheels and tramping of horses resounded through the court-yard. In less than a quarter of an hour the hotel was empty.

Monsieur de Monza, mute and absorbed, allowed his right hand to be divested of the blood-stained glove.

He had again repeated in a low tone of voice:

"The wretch!"

What indicated this utterance? Was it the reaction of a troubled conscience? Was it occasioned by the recollection of the scene in which he had lately participated, and for which he was unable to account? His pallor and agitation gave rise to a thousand conjectures, but explained nothing.

After his companions had washed the hand and bared the arm of the marquis, not a scratch appeared. The blood, therefore, was not his! When there no longer existed a doubt on this subject, the news of the murder, which spread like wildfire through the hotel, reached the ear of one of the marquis' assistants. The effect was electric. His sign was communicated from one to another present, a few words were exchanged in an undertone, and soon after the marquis remained with no one besides the young Count de Chamarante.

"Hear me, Count," at length spoke Monsieur de Monza, breaking the silence. "There is one whose searching look, whose inquisitorial mind would pursue me—would tire me with vain questions. I would not—I could not answer him. I must not meet him. Yet must I leave the hotel without parting with Beatrix and her mother? No, alas! No, I cannot! What a misfortune! What a fatality, my God! Go to them, Count, and say I was never more anxious to see them—that I must see them without delay. Go! go!"

"Ah! I understood it," exclaimed Robert, impetuously embracing the Marquis. "Yes, indeed! you will explain the whole affair. I trust my cousin has recovered. I shall be back directly." And he rushed from the room.

The Marquis de Monza paid no attention to the language just recorded of Beatrix's cousin; much less did he remark his puzzled look. He was carefully examining every portion of his attire; but nowhere, not even upon the right sleeve of his coat, could he discover a stain. He adjusted his toilet and reëntered the deserted drawing-room.

"Thank Heaven?" he muttered to himself, "the President has gone!" and with a heart partially relieved, he bent his steps towards the apartment of the Viscountess. As he neared his place of destination, however, some one came forth therefrom and closed the door—it was the very person he hoped to avoid, the President de St. Sevre. At beholding himself in the presence of the latter, the Marquis retreated a step, and remained immovable. He mastered himself with a struggle, and, excepting a slight chill that coursed his frame, it would have been impossible to know the deep emotions contending in his bosom.

"Madame de Chamarante and her daughter are as yet unable to receive you," coldly spoke Beatrix's guardian. "Until they shall have entirely recovered from their shock, Monsieur le Marquis, they have requested me to attend you."

"Is Mlle. de Chamarante aware of the impatience I experience?"

"She knows it; and in an instant, no doubt, you will be able to see her. But explain to me by what train of fatal circumstances that horrible occurrence transpired."

"Alas! after the news of the frightful crime that reached me a moment since, nothing appears more horrid, and at the same time so natural! I was on my way here! Knowing it was late, in order to avoid the windings of the streets, I had left my carriage on the Boulevard, near the entrance of the passage Vendôme, and was walking hastily, but a few steps from the hotel, when I noticed some one issuing from the broker's office—to the left of the carriage gateway. To this person, up to that instant, I had always attached the name of friend. A wretch! a monster! But at first I did not recognize him. He was walking hurriedly like myself. He knew me, and extending his hand, pressed mine convulsively—it was the work of a second. We had reached the door of the hotel. An instant after, I entered the drawing-room. My glove prevented my feeling the mark of that man's hand. You know the rest."

"You entertained some suspicion when you entered. I remarked your paleness and agitation," said quietly M. de St. Sevre, without raising his eyes to those of the marquis.

"Knowing the vivacity of Mademoiselle Chamarante, and preoccupied with my involuntary delay, during the short interval between that fatal encounter and my entrance to the drawing-room, I had no time for reflection. These circumstances, however, which remained inexplicable to me, had struck me forcibly, and incessantly recurred to my mind. The strange meeting itself, in such a place, at such an hour,—the convulsive manner in which my hand was grasped,—finally, the complete darkness that involved the broker's office, while those surrounding were brilliantly lighted; all these circumstances produced a painful impression on my mind. I knew the person I had just met was embarrassed in money matters. I understood that he had lost, the day before yesterday, at play, a large sum. All this did not excite the suspicion of a catastrophe. But I cannot deny that in coming here I was the victim of a vague and melancholy presentiment."

"And you are certain that you recognized the person coming from the office? Does a doubt remain of his identity at this moment?"

"None, Sir."

"You can name him, then?" said the president, with firmness, at this time fastening his look upon M. de Monza.

At this question the marquis started. Again resuming the determination and calmness that had hitherto characterized his conversation, he continued, after a violent effort:

"At the first cry of surprise and horror which escaped from my lips, as well as from the company present, you will recollect our looks met, Sir. I well knew the question you have just asked would be soon addressed to me, and I acknowledge that it involved me in dreadful perplexity. But reflection has at length decided me. My resolution is now formed, and I will answer without equivocation. If the murderer was to expiate alone the punishment of his crime, I would not hesitate to divulge his name; but the infamy he deserves would tarnish an honored, an illustrious name—by others creditably sustained. Have I the right to pronounce this name, can I conscientiously reveal it, when I may avoid it by remaining silent? If that name escapes to the myrmidons of justice, why should I say it, when it will afflict an innocent family, whom I love and respect, with dishonor and desolation? No! I shall refuse to answer your interrogation, and am certain that Madame de Chamarante will one day rejoice at my silence."

With these words the marquis turned toward the apartment of the viscountess.

"One moment, Monsieur de Monza," exclaimed the President. "Madame de Chamarante is not the only person interested in this matter. You have read her husband's will, and must recollect that my consent is not less necessary than her's to the marriage of her daughter. You know this."

"Just Heaven! and what do you intend, Sir?" exclaimed the marquis, retreating toward St. Sevre.

"Listen to me!" resumed the president. "What occurs between us is more serious to your future than you may perhaps have imagined. You have looked at this circumstance only in a worldly point of view. I appreciate the false delicacy, the commonplace question of honor, the very dangerous scruple that have inspired you with the answer just made. Believe me, society suffers only because gentlemen indulge in these cowardly complaisances! They prefer the privilege of honor to those of education and fortune. The caste spirit stifles every sentiment of justice! Men do not perceive that the gangrene they dare not extirpate involves the healthiest members and threatens the whole body with death."

"You are severe, Sir!"

"I have a right to be. I have broken my heart. I have expelled my culprit son. Severity is the source of all justice and of all kindness! The duty I have performed in my own family, let the nobility—the new as well as the old, since they mingle together—fulfill towards each of its members, that it may be able to resist the degenerate spirit of the times. Nobility will then be safer, since it will be more respected in the point of view of the real obligations which rank would impose. I cannot, therefore, approve your resolution; and, as the second father of Beatrix, having a large responsibility in her future happiness, I must intimate to you the change that resolution would effect in my mind, should you persist in it."

Had M. de St. Sevre remarked the strange look of surprise and compassion with which M. de Monza regarded him when the former alluded to his son, his conversation might have taken a different turn; but more intent upon following his present train of thought than upon the effect produced in the features of his interlocutor, the president had observed nothing of the latter. Monza, now threatened with a more serious obstacle than he had anticipated to his union, on the part of a man who could in reality refuse him the hand of Beatrix, was careful not to delay the explanation which the last words of the president announced.

"Speak, sir," cried he; "speak!"

"Yes, my dear Marquis. I know Beatrix! I was present at her birth! I am acquainted with her faults as well as her qualities. Whimsical and impetuous, of a naturally tender disposition—but restrained and lazy; with an obstinacy she mistakes for character; of inveterate carelessness and complete ignorance of the duties of the mistress of a house—owing to the blind solicitude of her mother to spare her the least trouble or annoyance—Sir, I exaggerate nothing. Yet her youth and beauty veil all with charming grace. Beauty and youth pass away, however—the faults are permanent. Well, notwithstanding these faults, which are those of a spoiled child, I have believed and still believe that Beatrix may be happy, but it is under one condition, namely, that she shall inspire her husband with a deep, fervent passion—an affection superior to every other feeling; understand me well, an affection that shall give a guarantee that in the heart of the man who becomes her guide and support she shall find united to firmness that indulgence she will one day need, and which is bestowed only by that love which can sacrifice everything! I have hoped that such might be the feeling you would cherish for her; and with this trust I have consented to your marriage. Have I been mistaken? Does there remain anything more precious than the importance you attach to this alliance? If such is the case, I, as the guardian of Mademoiselle de Chamarante, as master of her destiny and responsible for her future, can no longer perceive in this union the chances of happiness that had induced me to approve it, and, therefore, withdraw my consent!"

"A threat!" said M. de Monza, growing pale.

"No, it is an *ultimatum!* You will name the murderer of the broker's daughter; you will sacrifice that wretch to your love, or you will give me reason to believe that love has not the hold it should possess on your heart! You do not love Mademoiselle de Chamarante; there is some one dearer to you, otherwise, you would have already spoken!"

"I do not love Mademoiselle de Chamarante!" said the marquis, his eyes filling with tears. "Alas! you will comprehend before long that my silence at this moment is the greatest proof I can give of that love. But let us say no more. That which you designate your *ultimatum* is not one! It is but the delay of a few days, that is all! You will esteem me more than ever! You will *bless* me!" added he, giving empasis to that word, "for my conduct at this moment. Until I can name the culprit, I entreat you do not seek him, Monsieur de St. Sevre! The most upright disposition, the most experienced mind may be the dupe of illusions. One very naturally inclines to the belief that a man to whom he has never had any right to address a reproach may suddenly fall into the vilest perversity. In reposing, without hesitation, suspicion on a stainless character, one may not distrust that he threatens a life, already committed——"

"Sir!" exclaimed M. de St. Sevre, in whom a thousand slumbering recollections, a thousand vague impressions had just been galvanized as by a thunder shock.

"Well," calmly responded the marquis, "I have said nothing. I have not named the culprit. But, before leaving, I again repeat to you—do not seek him! Do not seek him!"

After these words, the marquis, donning his hat, departed quickly, whilst the President de St. Sevre, his eyes fixed, his mind suddenly excited by a terrible apprehension, seized with trembling hands an arm-chair, into which he slowly dropped.

CHAPTER III.

THE MURDERER.

To comprehend the uneasiness and apprehension with which the last words of the Marquis de Monza had inspired the soul of Monsieur de St. Sevre, it becomes necessary to explain what position the old president occupied with regard to his only son, Ernest de Saint Sevre, formerly fellow-student of M. de Monza, and associated with him as a member of the Jockey Club.

Bereft, early in life, of the care and tenderness of a mother's affection, Ernest had been reared under the cold and austere control of an old man, whose exterior preserved the traditions of a former age, and who offered none of that sympathy which is calculated to attach a young man to the paternal hearth. That irresistible influence of womanly kindness and love, with which the bitterest natures are impressible, Ernest had never experienced. Though filled with respect for the sire whose name he inherited, his affection was constrained by the latter, in whose presence he never felt himself free and composed. The president intimidated him by a look, a remonstrance; his aspect alone was freezing. The result of this perpetual restraint was to develop pride, recklessness and resolution in a disposition natually haughty and concentrated. Ernest had some inclination for the arts, an inordinate love of pleasure, and a propensity for adventures and undertakings in which sheer audacity, self-reliance, a seductive manner, the charm and enticement of speech, and the power of combinations of the mind might be the means of accomplishment. With the will he would have made a diplomatist or distinguished man of letters.

His father was inflexible, and hence, in spite of the repugnance and dislike he entertained for court life and legal pursuits, Ernest was forced to adopt the latter for his profession. Introduced into the best circles of Paris, where his elegance and superiority in manners and personal appearance possessed the irresistible beauty and influence of a Lucifer, he soon exercised among the most fashionable women a powerful fascination; whence his mode of living became at length so expensive that he was discovered to have squandered and overrun the modest resources his father had placed at his disposal. He contracted debts which the president refused to liquidate. Ernest, devouring his shame, became inspired with hatred for his father, and held the world and virtue in utter contempt. He grew desperate and gambled; lucky at the outset, he afterwards experienced bitter reverses and disasters. Short of resources, too proud to affront once more the remonstrances and refusals of his father, and nourishing a heart without faith, without love, without enthusiasm, without hope, he descended from fault to fault to the lowest resources of vice. Monsieur de St. Sevre received proof that his son had executed a forgery. Ernest was then of age. After having stifled, by the sacrifice of a large portion of the maternal heritage, a plaint about to be placed in the hand of justice, the president banished his son from his presence.

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The door of the drawing-room suddenly opened.

"Monsieur le President," said the footman, "the coroner and the justice of the peace await permission to speak with you."

M. de St. Sevre felt all his blood rush to his heart—a painful foreboding crossed his mind. He mastered himself, however, and responded in a firm voice:

"Show the gentlemen in?"

CHAPTER IV.

THE INTERROGATORY.

The footman introduced the two magistrates.

There followed an interval of silence, during which the steeled soul of the president—that man of the old régime—was enabled to retemper itself. With a determined effort, he composed his face, and when the magistrates entered the room he advanced to meet them with more calmness than they possessed. They nodded silently to one another, accepted the seats which were brought forward, and were left alone by the retiring servant.

The coroner first broke silence.

"It is not to you, Monsieur le President," interrupted he, bowing respectfully, "it is not to you I ought to express how frequently painful it becomes to discharge the duties of our profession."

"I appreciate, Sir, all that one performs to assist the administration of public justice. Seventy-three years of an irreproachable life—I say it unhesitatingly—are there to attest my entire submission to the laws of our country and to the exigencies of my position. I await an explanation of your object in this visit."

"It relates to the crime that has just been perpetrated at the broker's. You were at the time in the hotel, attending the reception of Madame de Chamarante. It appears that on the arrival of her daughter's intended, a strange incident transpired, which is connected with this murder. Of this circumstance you were undoubtedly a witness; and we hope to obtain from you some information that will confirm (at least we fear so) the very serious evidence that set the police, but a moment since, on the track of the culprit."

"The incident to which you allude," responded the president, "was indeed remarkable. Monsieur de Monza was expected impatiently by Mademoiselle de Chamarante, who, having during the day received as a present from her betrothed a magnificent diadem, desired to be adorned with the same for the first time, only by the hand of the donor. The drawing-room was thronged with a brilliant concourse when Monsieur de Monza arrived. He immediately accepted the crown of precious stones that was handed him, and placed it on the forehead of his betrothed, which received the marks of his glove, which was freshly stained with blood. You can comprehend the horror, the unutterable dismay, with which everyone present was seized. Such are the facts. Do you require me to answer further?"

"Such an event," answered the coroner, "could not have taken place without some explanations?"

"Monsieur de Monza nas narrated how, at the door of the hotel, he had shaken hands with a person at parting, whom he had previously esteemed as a friend, and who had just issued from the broker's office."

"Has he named the person, Monsieur le President?" continued the coroner.

"He refused to do so, in spite of my entreaties."

At this junction the coroner manifested a peculiar embarrassment; but, making another effort, he pursued his interrogatories.

"Did M. de Monza inform you whether the individual from whom he had just separated was of Madame de Chamarante's society? Did he express surprise at having encountered him in the street, departing from the hotel at a moment when it was natural he should have been repairing thither, in order to join his congratulations to those of the friends of the family?"

"No, Sir," replied the olc man.

There again ensued a silence, which the coroner interrupted in a lowered voice, indicating deep emotion:

"You have a son, Monsieur le President?"

"I have."

"He resides at your hotel?"

"He has lived there since his infancy."

"Where did you last leave him?"

"He left the hotel early this evening," said M. de St. Sevre, with some hesitation. "I did not see him before he departed, and am not at present aware whether he is at home or not."

"Then he was not at the soiree of Madame de Chamarante?"

This last question afforded a ray of light to M de St. Sevre. Up to that time only the inflexible magistrate had shown himself. He had suppressed his fears and horrid anxiety; but, finally, he experienced the strong emotions of a father, and could master himself no longer. Apprehending the direst of misfortunes, he rose quickly and inquired:

"But wherefore all these questions, Sir? What has my son to do with this murder in the Rue Vendôme?"

The two magistrates regarded each other without answering. M. de St. Sevre stood before them, in his black attire, his face blanched as the powder of his wig, his voice extinct, his trembling hands stretched toward them, endeavoring to maintain the dignity of his age and position, and yet painfully moved—his heart rending with an irrepressible emotion that inspired them with involuntary respect and pity.

"You maintain silence, gentlemen," he resumed. "You fear that I am weak; you comprehend my anger, perhaps; but you are sadly mistaken. I am strong, and able to hear anything. Speak! I entreat you speak!"

The president dropped heavily into his chair, incapable of retaining his feet; yet maintaining his dignity, in spite of his abjection.

"Monsieur le President," replied the officer of justice, "I never felt more thoroughly the responsibilities of my position. Be kind enough to furnish us with all the information you possess concerning your son—his habits——"

"Regular habits—irreproachable habits within the last eighteen months; at least I believe so."

"And since that time has he always lived with you? Has he not been traveling?"

"He has not."

"Then, Monsieur le President, we must beg permission to visit your hotel. We have orders to search it."

The coroner pronounced these words in a husky tone. He bowed his head and added slowly:

"Arm yourself with fortitude, Monsieur le President! This is a great trial! Yet we have, unfortunately, the most legitimate reasons for believing M. Ernest the culprit in the murder committed this evening on the person of Sophie Hervé, in the Rue de Vendôme."

M. de St. Sevre replied not a single word, nor did he make a gesture, nor alter his attitude, accepting that a deathlike paleness overspread his features; and after a few minutes of silence, his fixed eye gleamed with a feverish fire, and two tears trickled slowly down his marble cheeks, apparently as cold and inanimate as a statute of despair.

The magistrates again regarded each other. They respected the first utterance of the father's grief, and waited until the unfortunate man should have recovered sufficiently his presence of mind to understand and attend them. But several minutes of dead silence intervened. The justice at length hazarded the question, but the old man did not seem to hear it. A few moments more passed in the same quiet, when the President suddenly rose and said:

"Let us go, gentlemen!"

He pulled a bell and the footman entered.

"Give my respects to Madame la Viscountess," he said, "and say that I shall be unable to see her to-night. I am obliged to leave the hotel immediately. Gentlemen," he continued, turning to the magistrates, "my carriage is waiting."

Never, perhaps, were paternal fears, pride of noble blood and the remembrance of a stainless career put to a ruder trial! Never man experience greater suffering than the president in his effort to restrain his woe. He did the honors of his carriage, but without pronouncing a word during their short journey.

Arrived home, the carriage-way was free, the president, on the point of entering, suddenly summoned the usher, and gave the order that nobody should be permitted to leave the hotel until the departure of the magistrates. His utterance was stern, his hand steady; he was resolute.

An old domestic—the housekeeper—with a large bunch of keys dangling at her belt, and waiting to meet her master, waited his orders.

"Babet," spake the president, addressing her, "you will conduct these gentlemen throughout the house, open for them *all* the doors and closets. You will obey without equivocation every command they utter, and let them remove all they think proper to seize."

"Heavens! Monsieur le President," exclaimed the old housekeeper, frightened. "I am ready to comply with the orders of monsieur; but I assure you that nothing suspicious will be found here. Monsieur's people are all honest; I'll answer for them as I would for myself."

"It does not concern my domestics, Babet. Do not fear for them, but prepare to follow the Coroner."

M. de St. Sevre preceded the magistrates. They entered a dark and spacious room on the ground floor of the hotel. Wide and lofty oaken book-cases, packed with massive and dusty tomes, a tapestry representing Solomon's judgment on one side, and that of Brutus on the other, added to the solemn aspect of the apartment. In the centre an immense ebony writing-table, loaded with papers, notes and dusty documents, indicated that M. de St. Sevre had not relinquished the study and practice of his profession.

A domestic lit the wax candles of the chandeliers, and closed the door as she departed.

"Before you commence your searches, gentlemen," said M. de St. Sevre to the magistrates, "please give me all the details that have come under your cognizance. What occasioned your suspicions to incline towards—" he hesitated an instant, as if it cost him terribly to pronounce that connexion—"towards my son?"

"Some witnesses saw him enter the office," Monsieur le President; the gas was extinguished during his visit; he was met at the time of his exit; and, finally, from under the chair on which the victim was discovered in her death struggle, we picked up the sheath of a dagger. Behold the crest, Monsieur le President."

M. de St. Sevre shuddered as he mechanically looked upon the instrument.

"That poor girl," added the coroner, "was the victim of M. Ernest. This letter found in her dress pocket, leaves no doubt on the point."

"He was jealous, perhaps," said the old man, anxious to make an excuse for that abominable crime.

"Alas! it was not love that led him astray—the cash safe of the broker, of which the door had been opened, shows a defect of more than three hundred thousand francs in the accounts of the owner."

The president made a gesture of disgust, but quickly mastering the horror he felt, listened to the coroner, who added:

"M. Ernest has lost at play, for some time past, considerable sums of money. Last night, among others